The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899. NO. 24

THE COUNTY TICKET.

THE DEMOCRATS MAKE THEIR NOMINATIONS.

Tuesday's Convention Names the Winners.—A Lively Contest and General Satisfaction With the Ticket.

Tuesday was Democratic day in Bellefonte when the town was alive with men prominent in party circles from all parts of the county to make the slate for the ticket to be elected this fall. The contest in the county had been a hot one for several months. The offices to be filled by the people were most desirable ones and this brought into the field a number of candidates any one of whom was fully qualified and competent to creditably conduct the affairs of the public trust to which he aspired. During the last several weeks as the contest drew to a close the fight became more interesting and the candidates were out in all districts strengthening their forces and getting their lines in shape for the primaries. The candidates worked hard and there is regret that the offices were not numerous enough to give each one a job.

The primaries held on Saturday decided the fight for sheriff and commissioner. Cyrus Brungart the sturdy candidate from Millheim, swept the field, and when returns began coming in at the close of the primaries, he had secured more than enough instructed delegates to give him the plum on the first ballot. For commissioner Daniel Heckman and Philip Meyer were way in the lead and their nomination was not once in doubt. The convention was to decide the interesting and lively fight for Treasurer, Register and Recorder. It was any man's fight for these offices, and all Tuesday forenoon the pavements and streets around the court house was swarmed with Democratic candidates, politicians and their friends soliciting the delegates for support in the final test of strength.

Promptly at twelve o'clock the convention was called to order by County Chairman J. Kennedy Johnson. He spoke of the duties of the Democrats, the issues and reforms necessary to redeem the land, and the duty of every Democrat in all precincts in getting out the vote and standing united for the party. His address was brief, and was well received. The call for the convention was then read by the secretary, Samuel Gettig, Esq. The roll call of delegates showed all present and in their places.

The court house was crowded. The weather being warm, the assemblage soon began to swelter, and all hoped for a brief session.

For permanent chairman, Mr. A. J. Graham, of Philipsburg, was nominated by C. M. Parrish, of Bellefonte, and he was elected by acclamation. Samuel Weiser, of Millheim, and W. H. Williams, of Worth, escorted Mr. Graham to the chair. The chairman thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and proceeded at once to get down to business.

For secretaries, W. F. Winkleblech, of Haines, and W. F. Leathers, of Howard, were elected.

J. H. Beck, of Walker, and W. H. Williams, of Worth, were elected tellers.

For reading clerk, Harry D. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, was elected.

The chairman appointed a committee on resolutions and named James A. Keller, of Potter; D. C. Hall, Union; F. A. Yearick, Gregg; N. J. McCloskey, Curtin; Samuel Weiser, Jr., Millheim; Wm. Kerns; Snow Shoe, and C. M. Parrish, of Bellefonte. The committee retired to frame the sentiment of the convention.

J. W. Keppler, Ferguson; A. L. Auman, Penn; J. A. McCauley, Walker; S. H. Hoy, Benner; and A. V. Dougherty, Burnside, were appointed committee on credentials.

Order of business was adopted same as call for convention on motion of John Noll, of Bellefonte.

A resolution was presented endorsing C. M. Bower for supreme court, and appointing Hon. J. L. Spangler, Hon. W. C. Heinle, Bellefonte; Hon. J. T. McCormick, College; Wm. Smith Millheim, and A. J. Graham, Philipsburg, to use all honorable means to secure the nomination at the State Convention at Harrisburg.

The convention was now ready for balloting and candidates for sheriff were put before the convention. Those presented were, Samuel Harpster, Ferguson; Ellis Shaffer, Miles; George B. Keister, Haines; T. F. Kennedy, State College, and Cyrus Brungart, Millheim. Mr. Shaffer's name was withdrawn and the first ballot settled the business. It was as follows:

Brungart	59½
Keister	12
Harpster	9½
Kennedy	3

Brungart was declared elected and a mighty shout went up from his friends.

Treasurer was next taken up, but was not so soon settled. Seven ballots were taken before a decision was arrived at. The nominations put before the convention were, H. A. Moore, Howard; Geo. E. Parker, John E. Homer, and C. A. Faulkner, all of Philipsburg; Wm. T. Speer, Bellefonte; J. D. Miller, Walker; J. T. Lucas, Moshannon. Speer was in the lead, lacking but eight or ten votes to give him the nomination. Moore was a close second and the fight was between these two. The balloting resulted as follows:

Ballot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Speer	34	34	32	34	33	42	58
Moore	21	21	22	21	23	25	27
Faulkner	8	8	8	12	19	18	
Miller	10	10	10	11	10		
Lucas	7	7	7	7			
Parker	5	5	5				

It was a hot fight and Speer got the plum on the seventh heat and was declared the nominee.

For Register, Alex. Archey, of Ferguson; Geo. F. Weaver, Gregg, and W. J. Carlin, of Miles, were presented. In a letter to the county chairman, Mr. Carlin wished his name withdrawn, and this left the fight between Archey and Weaver. The former won on the first ballot. The vote was

Archey	45
Weaver	40

Boyd A. Musser and J. C. Harper were candidates for Recorder. The fight was a hard contest and one ballot only was necessary. It was as follows:

Harper	42½
Musser	41½

Harper was declared the nominee. Mr. Musser secured the consent of the chair and thanked the Democrats for the support given him. He also assured the convention that the successful candidate should have his heartiest support and on his suggestion the nomination of Harper was made unanimous. This was given with a will.

For County Commissioner the following were presented to the convention for consideration: Daniel Heckman, Benner township; P. H. Meyer, Harris; W. H. Fry, Ferguson; Thomas F. Riley, Harris; John B. Bitner, Potter, and Green Decker, Gregg. One ballot made the decision, Heckman and Meyer receiving a majority. The vote was as follows:

Heckman	71
Meyer	46
Riley	25
Fry	15
Decker	5
Bitner	4

County Auditor was next taken up and a number of names were presented from all parts of the county. Those presented were, A. L. Auman, Penn; W. M. Kerlin, Centre Hall; W. H. Tibbens, College; John H. Beck, Walker; James C. Gilliland, Oak Hall; S. H. Hoy, Walker; William Hepburn, Spring, and J. A. B. Miller, of Moshannon. Three ballots were necessary to nominate Tibbens and Beck. Following is the vote:

Ballot	1	2	3
Tibbens	64		
Beck	15	22	43
Hoy	13	16	16
Kerlin	26	16	9
Gilliland	16	12	3
Auman	15	8	
Miller	16	3	
Ripka	1		
Hepburn	1		

For County Coroner, Dr. P. S. Fisher, of Zion, and Dr. W. U. Irwin, of Julian, were placed in nomination. Following was the vote:

Irwin	45
Fisher	37

Dr. Irwin was declared the nominee.

J. Kennedy Johnson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected County Chairman for the year 1900.

The committee on resolutions had their report ready, and the resolutions went through with a rush.

Following the report of the committee on resolutions, D. F. Fortney, Esq. presented a resolution amending the rules of the party, recommending that all candidates register with the County Chairman within three weeks of the time for holding the primaries. The convention adopted the amendment.

The crowd began to thin out and few other than the delegates remained for the adjournment.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg yesterday, the largest yet held.

The utmost harmony exists, and there is neither slate nor set-up.

The platform was adopted unanimously. It endorses Bryan and denounces the blunders and corruptions under the National and State administrations and endorses Bryan.

The convention adjourned at midnight last night, after taking the 11th ballot for Supreme Judge, without a nomination, the leading candidates being Kennedy, Yerkes and Krebs.

The 11th ballot resulted: Albright, 19; Allen, 33; Bechtel, 15; Ermentrout, 59; Kennedy, 72; Krebs, 64; Lynch, 28; Mestrezat, 24; Munson, 1; Smith, 38; Wolverton, 13; Yerkes, 70.

C. M. Bower's name was not presented and the five delegates from Centre voted for ex-Judge Krebs, of Clearfield.

The Convention will complete its work to-day and adjourn.

THE ROMANTIC AT HOME.

Need Not Go to Switzerland for Grand Scenery.—Have it Right Here.

Our own country has the grandest and most romantic scenery in the world, yet it is surprising that thousands go to foreign lands annually for scenic feasts, when at home we have the charming, lovely and romantic that eclipses the wonderful in other lands.

Territorially, Centre is one of the largest counties in the state, and its mountain ranges and vallies are a panorama of beauty after Nature's most charming designs.

By the courtesy of Mr. Crissman, the gentlemanly and obliging superintendent of the Linden Hall Lumber Company, the editor and a party of friends from Hazleton, Pa., and Brooklyn, N. Y., were treated to a trip over their lumber railroad into the mountains south of Linden Hall, 15 miles in length and landing us at the third camp, across our county line, in Huntingdon county.

The road climbs two high mountains by means of four or five switch-backs. Up, up, up; and whither the eye turned a vast scope of mountain scenery delightfully charming, and enlisting the deepest extacies of the lover of the grand and beautiful in Nature—a panorama of mountains, gaps and vallies, dressed in light and dark green foliage interspersed with immense bouquets of richly blooming laurel, met the eye. Rocks and ripples, gaps and gorges, ever changing, always lovely.

Opposite one of the highest points of the road, was pointed out to our party an high peak said to be the highest in the county, our eye measuring its height to be about double that of beautiful Nittany mountain at the base of which nestles our pretty Centre Hall.

From the highest point we reached, we had a grand picture of Natural scenery. Turning to the east there was spread to our view, the section of Penns valley lying west of Egg Hill the end of Brush mountain, westward to Centre Hall and Nittany mountain and several miles farther up the valley checkered with fields and groves.

Turning in another direction, the Shingletown section was pointed out to us; then State College, more to the north; near the foot of an immense mountain opposite the one we now were on, was pointed out to our party the famous Sand spring, one and a quarter miles distant. This spring flows a big volume of water, cold as ice, and along with it constantly boils up a volume of fine, light gray sand, often used for building purposes for which it is superior to any other sand. Mountains by the score are in sight.

Now it is down, down, down; passing former camps, water stations of the coolest crystal fluid, paper wood station, and, several miles farther, our objective point, the third camp, was reached. A never-to-be forgotten trip of delight—left Linden Hall at 8, arriving at camp at 10.30 a. m.

Lunch basket was at once drawn upon, and, the inner man satisfied, we proceeded to do a little fishing for speckled beauties, with better than ordinary luck. Our stay lasted until the following evening, when our return was a repetition of the delights of the previous day.

The Linden Hall Lumber Company does business upon a large scale and employs upwards of fifty hands.

We received many kindnesses, during our stay at the camp, from Mrs. H. Reitz, who presides over the table department of the many hands there, and the lady has the thanks of our party for the same. The woodsmen treated us courteously and proved a good natured set, ready to do us any needed kindness.

Reduced Rates to Detroit

On account of the Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, to be held at Detroit, July 5 to 10, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line, to Detroit, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on July 3, 4, and 5, and will be good to return until July 15, inclusive, except by depositing ticket with the Joint Agent at Detroit before July 12, and payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Detroit not later than August 15.

For specific rates and conditions apply to Ticket Agents. jun15-2t

Of Interest to Inventors.

C. A. Snow & Co., one of the oldest and most successful firms of patent lawyers, whose offices are opposite the United States Patent Office in Washington, D. C., and who have procured patents for more than 17,000 inventors, say that, owing to the improved conditions in the United States Patent Office, patents may now be more promptly procured than at any previous time in their experience of twenty-five years.

Wanted—One to learn photography. Apply to T. C. Bartges, Centre Hall.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

ACTUAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PHILIPPINES KEPT BACK.

The Administration Withholding the True Conditions in the Island.—Volunteers Should be Sent Home.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Everybody is asking everybody else why the administration is trying so hard to keep the people in the dark about what is going on in the Philippines, when only a short time ago it was its boast that it published all the official dispatches received. It is known from the press reports that have been allowed to pass the Military Censor at Manila, that hard fighting has been going on, and the suspicion is growing that Gen. Otis is making some use of the volunteers who should be on their way home, if any of the numerous promises made had been kept, that the administration doesn't wish their friends at home to know until whatever is being attempted is all over. And it is admitted by officials that there are differences between Gen. Otis and Mr. Schurman, President of the Philippine Commission, but claimed that the differences are unimportant. The public doesn't care a continental about the claims made by officials, but it wishes to know and feels it has a right to know what is being done with our volunteers; hence there is a general feeling of resentment against the suppression of official dispatches.

One of the principal reasons why Secretary Alger desires to retain the War portfolio, even when he knows that Mr. McKinley would like to get rid of him, will soon become apparent to close observers, as it has been announced that a number of franchises for various more or less valuable concessions in Porto Rico are shortly to be granted. It might naturally be supposed that such franchises, if granted at all before the establishment of the civil government for the island, would be granted by the Military Governor, but no chances are to be taken by the men who are after those franchises; they are to be granted by Secretary Alger, and it is dollars to ginger cakes that every one of them who is at all desirable, will be captured by his friends and business associates.

In issuing a second elaborate defense of Mr. McKinley's Civil Service order, Secretary Gage rather overdid his task without changing anybody's opinion. Criticisms of the order have made Mr. McKinley very sore, and he has engaged in the explanation business himself and even tried to get "funny" by telling how surprised Senators and Representatives have been who have come after some of the places excepted from the Civil Service Rules and found that they were all filled, and that no removals were contemplated. He also gave out for publication a letter from the Board of the Smithsonian Institution, asking that the heads of all the beureaus of that establishment be exempted from the civil service rules. So much explanation is calculated to increase rather than diminish suspicion of that order. The full significance of the clause which permits the reinstatement of any government employe, regardless of how long they have been out of the government service, is just beginning to be seen. Under it every employe who was dismissed during the two Cleveland administrations can be reinstated if they have pull enough.

Southerners were pleased by the selection of ex-Senator Pasco, of Florida, as one of the nine Commissioners named by Mr. McKinley to make an investigation of the Canal route across the isthmus. Representative Underwood, of Alabama, declares that the people of his section regard provision for the building of a canal one of the most important matters to come before the next Congress. The last Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for this Commission. It was understood at the time that this provision was the work of the lobbyists employed by the Panama Canal Company. Unless those who think they know are badly mistaken, the Panama Company is not likely to profit by the Commission, which is regarded as almost sure to report in favor of the Nicaragua route. How soon this commission will report is a matter of doubt, but its members have been requested to try to do so before or during the next session of Congress.

A committee of distinguished Cubans are in Washington to protest against the order of the War Department suspending all legal proceedings on debts contracted before last December, in Cuba, and to endeavor to get the order revoked, or at least modified. They say that the order is paralyzing the business of the planters, by making it impossible for them to borrow money without paying extortionate interest, but their chance for success is not encouraging, as the order in question was one of Alger's pet schemes.

Members of the administration are greatly exercised over the latest news from the Czar's Peace Conference at The Hague, which says that Germany is opposing the arbitration scheme, and that it will probably get enough votes from the smaller powers represented, to defeat it. There are others, however, who would feel grateful to Germany if it would defeat the arbitration scheme, because they regard it as much more likely to prove hurtful than helpful to this country, if adopted.

What Will the Census Be?

From the Chicago Record: Some of our thoughtful statisticians are predicting that there will be great disappointment when the population of the United States is announced at the close of the next census. It will be remembered that there was great surprise when the returns of the census of 1890 came in and gave us only 62,000,000 instead of the 70,000,000 we had claimed. No good reason exists for believing that the growth during the last ten years has been more rapid than from 1880 to 1890. In fact, there has been a considerable falling off in immigration. The total number of immigrants during the ten years from 1880 to 1889, inclusive, was 5,248,568, and the total number arriving from 1890 to 1898, inclusive, was 3,539,435. Estimating the arrivals during the present year to equal those of the two last and adding 230,000 to the above total, the population has been increased 3,769,435 from abroad during the last decade.

Public speakers are in the habit of proclaiming our population to be about 75,000,000. The Treasury Department, in making its percentages of commerce, circulation, etc., etc., bases its calculations upon an estimated population of 75,465,000 on the last of January, 1899. Last year an almanac maker in New York obtained estimates from the Governors of all the States, which aggregated 77,803,231. The almanacs and statisticians vary all the way from 70,000,000 to 85,000,000 population.

The increase from 1870 to 1880 was was about 12,000,000; the increase from 1880 to 1890 was about 12,000,000, and, adding 12,000,000 to the total returned by the last census, we have 74,622,250.

TOUGH BATTLE.

The hardest fighting of the Philippine war took place beginning of this week.

Our army came out victorious, but had a close call although they fought heroically and had to wade in swamps breast deep. Our loss was 60 killed.

The insurgent forces seemed to understand fighting and were only driven back a short distance.

This fighting was not far from Manila which territory was considered safe against insurgent forces.

It is now plain that more men will have to be sent out if the insurgents are to be subdued. Not less than thirty thousand men will be required to back up our brave boys in those far away islands. The authorities at Washington have got their eyes open to the fact that this war is not a few days' job.

The country is asking, What have we to gain at best.

Reduced Rates to Gettysburg.

On account of the dedication of the monument to General Reynolds at Gettysburg, July 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets from points on its line in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, to Gettysburg, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on June 30 and July 1, good to return until July 5, inclusive. jun15-2t

He Was Too Busy.

A Clearfield county exchange claims that a man lives in that county who didn't take time to attend his mother's funeral, nor even to stop his team in the field as the funeral cortege passed by.

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

The Poet and the Brook.

A poet stood beside a brook
And watched the water glide;
His face took on a distant look
And soulfully he sighed:
"That bubble there resembles man,
It floats along the shore,
Each moment passing points it can
Go back and pass no more."

"That chip," he mused, "resembles me,
'Tis tossed from side to side,
Yet always floating to the sea,
That great engulfing tide"—
Thereat he ceased and mused no more,
The world thus lost a song;
The bard had slipped upon the shore
And tumbled in headlong.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

We need rain.

Friday night to Monday, cool.

Quite warm, hot, since Tuesday.

Lock Haven will have a big Fourth of July celebration.

Dr. Emerick reports some scarlet fever cases across the valley.

William Harper, of Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $10.

Henry Dale, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, died at Oakhall, on Sunday last.

Persons in the mountain districts can bring berries on Reporter account.

Nice strawberries were sold from a wagon Monday, at 30c for four boxes.

Any lawbreaker falling into Sheriff Brungart's hands there will be no need for handcuffs.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, June 18: Centre Hall 10 a. m.; Spring Mills 2p. m.; Tusseyville, 7 p. m.

Dr. J. B. McCloskey, physician and druggist at Millhall, died suddenly at his home on Monday evening, aged 55 years.

From all sections, in and outside the county, strawberries are reported very plenty and cheap, selling at one place at 3c a basket.

While sitting at the breakfast table, Daniel Nestlerode, aged 81 years, died of apoplexy, at his home at Beech Creek, last Sunday.

Rumor says 25,000 coal miners in central Pennsylvania may go on a strike. This includes the Centre and Clearfield region.

Dead Bear meadows cattle were burned at a half dozen places in the mountain gaps south of Linden Hall, on Thursday and Friday last.

Alexander Reed, one of the most prominent men of Mifflin county, died at his home in Reedsville on 5th inst., aged 75 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The Democratic county ticket, nominated on Tuesday, is admitted by men of all parties to be a good and strong one. It will carry by from 1500 to 2000 majority.

The downfall of the French cabinet is cabled from Paris. Dupuy and his ministers were forced to retire from office on Monday.

A tornado struck the town of Salix, about 20 miles south of Sioux City, Ia., on Sunday afternoon, working fearful destruction and killing several people.

Seventeen native miners were killed and 30 injured on Sunday in a mine at Kimberley, Africa, by the explosion, It is supposed, of a dynamite magazine.

The number 13 is considered unlucky. Not so with 3. Sheriff Spangler made the riffle on his third run; now Cyrus Brungard also gains the nomination for sheriff after making his third run.

A horse belonging to farmer Horner on the mountain above town, fell back into a harrow, last Saturday afternoon and had an ugly gash torn in his skin tearning the sack that surrounds the stomach, necessitating use of the needle to close up the rents.

Admiral Dewey has written to one of his friends that he will not accept the residence which was to be purchased by popular subscription and presented to him. He will request that the money be employed in establishing and maintaining a sailor's refuge.

A noise in her little log barn attracted the attention of Mrs. Richard Young, who lives with her invalid husband on a tract of wild woodland along Marsh creek, and, investigating, she found a panther attacking her cattle. She ran for a shotgun, and, emptying both barrels into the beast at close range, stretched him dead.

During the trial of a law suit in Hazleton, this week, it was brought out that Anthony Lombard and Mary Jacinto, who thought they were married 10 years ago, had never been legally united. The couple when they decided to wed, procured a marriage license and thought that that ended the ceremony. They have been living happily together. A few days ago they had a wedding in regulation style.

THE NEWS.

A telegram received in Wytheville, Va., from Bishop Burton, of Kentucky, announces that Rev. H. S. Simmermen, of his Diocese, was drowned while bathing at Beattyville. Mr. Simmerman was a native of Wytheville, and for some years was rector of a church at Bioxom, Accomac county.

A sad death occurred in Portsmouth, Va., when Mrs. Bertha C. Shaw, wife of Robert S. Shaw, breathed her last. On April 16 Robert J. Shaw was shot and instantly killed by James Hutchins, then a county constable. The motive for the crime was alleged intimacy existing between shaw and Mrs. Hutchins. Mrs. Shaw was prostrated at her husband's terrible death, and since then had grown steadily worse. She died of a broken heart. Five small children survive her.

The reports of subsistence officers at Manila show that the soldiers in the Philippines are well fed. They have fresh beef and bacon, fresh bread daily, canned tomatoes, salmon, rice, dried fruits and oatmeal. In addition they have canned corn beef, ham, canned milk and cream, fruits, preserves and a long list of delicacies, which are sold by the subsistence department at cost and are purchased by each organization with proceeds from the savings of subsistence stores.

The State Department has received from United States Consul Kennedy at Para, Brazil, an explanation of the reported trouble at Manaos, which make it clear that the affair was of slight importance. It appears that the objection manifested to the progress up the Amazon river of the gunboat Wilmington was due to a feeling of local jealousy. The natives feared that the Wilmington's voyage up to Iquito, far beyond Manaos, would discover to the commercial world the advantages of the former, to the loss of Manaos. The demonstration that occurred was insignificant.

Arthur Tucker, an employe of the Norfolk and Western road, died from the effects of the heat.

The Southern Railway will erect a handsome new passenger station in Richmond, Va.

At Newport News, Va., William O'Boyle, charged with the murder of Alma Hamilton, his colored mistress, was held for the action of the grand jury.

The next annual meeting of the West Virginia Bankers' Association will be held at Fairmount.

The French Government has renewed negotiations for a reciprocity agreement and will extend its minimum tariff to the United States in return for concessions from this Government.

Nineteen naval officers have made application for retirement. Only 11 can be retired.

The cruiser Boston, Captain W. H. Whiting, has sailed for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Japan, with long-service officers and men from other American warships. The battleship Oregon will soon be stationed off Dagupan, in the Gulf of Lingayen, on blockade duty.

A large number of representative railroad and financial men attended the funeral of Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Merion, near Philadelphia.

The Fourth Immunes were mustered out at Camp Meade, Pa.

A pie trust has been formed in New Jersey with $3,000,000 capital.

The Colorado State Federation of Labor adopted resolutions denouncing Gov. Chas. S. Thomas as a man unworthy any further recognition by the toiling masses on account of his veto of the anti-boycott bill, which was passed at the late session of the Legislature.

Elijah Weeks, a merchant and prominent citizen of Bogue postoffice, N. C., was murdered and robbed. Mr. Weeks was sleeping in his store, where he was found with a rope drawn tightly around his neck. It is supposed the robbers secured some money. Suspicion points to men in the neighborhood, one of them a negro.

Mr. Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at his home, near Philadelphia.

Baron and Baroness de Barra were found guilty by a Chicago jury of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Delegates from many countries are attending the gathering of Christian Scientists at the mother church in Boston.

Testimony before the Pure Food Commission in Chicago revealed many adulterations of foods.

Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, a Baptist clergyman of New York, has been elected president of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

Ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, has resigned from the Democratic National Committee and is expected to become Bryan's manager for the Presidential campaign.

The Superior Court, at Columbia, S. C., has reversed the decision of the lower court in an important case affecting the dispensary law. The decision gives a resident the right to drive over into North Carolina or across the bridge to Augusta, Ga., or send his team over with an agent, buy whisky for his own use and return with it.

Congressman Richard P. Bland, who has been ill for two months, showed some improvement. The physicians admit that there is every indication of cerebral congestion, but will not authorize the statement that he is suffering from that ailment. His friends are alarmed over his condition, and his sons, who are attending school in St. Louis, have been summoned.

The Engineering Bureau of the Navy Department has completed plans for a large electric power plant for the Brooklyn navy yard. It comprises all the best developments of electrical engineering, and it is estimated that it will save to the Government the cost of its installation in the course of a year. The plant will cost about $100,000.

By direction of the President, Brig.-Gen. Charles King, who has just arrived at San Francisco from service in the Philippines, has been honorably discharged from the volunteer army, to take effect on August 2.

Gen. Joe Wheeler, president of the Cuban Educational Association, has placed two bright young Cubans named Henry and Edouardo Moutouilieu de la Tour in the university of West Virginia, the purpose being to give them a thorough education. The father of the boys is a newspaper man and their mother a school teacher in Cuba. The young men received their preparatory education at Puerto Principe and have a fair knowledge of English.

Great Cave Discovered.

Victoria, B. C., (Special.)—The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which has held the record heretofore as the world's greatest cave, must hereafter, it is believed, give precedence to a cave in New Zealand, discovered on April 27, by Horace Johnstone, near Port Waikato, and but 10 or 12 miles from the city of Wellington. Johnstone explored the cave for miles, but found no end.

Railway to Dawson.

San Francisco, Cals., (Special.)—The tracks of the White Pass Railway will be completed to Lake Bennett by July 1. The schedule time from Puget Sound ports to Dawson will then be about eight days.

AGUINALDO, DICTATOR.

Reported That He Has Dissolved His Congress.

HIS PROBABLE MOTIVE.

He May Want to be Rid of Luna and Pilar—Four Vessels Captured—They Were Probably Taking Supplies to the Interior Tribes of Negros, Who Are Threatening to Rise.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—Special dispatches from Manila say it is reported there that Aguinaldo has dissolved the Filipino Congress and has proclaimed himself dictator.

AGUINALDO'S MOTIVE.

Speculation in Washington as to the New Move.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Officials here are in doubt as to whether Aguinaldo in declaring his dictatorship is animated by a desire to rid himself of his refractory generals, Pilar and Luna, or whether he aims to consolidate in his own hands the power to make terms of peace.

It is known from the reports of President Schurman, of the American Philippine Commission, that these two generals own only faint allegiance to Aguinaldo, and their attitude toward the peace negotiations has made these negotiations ineffectual, the civilian members on the Filipino side of the joint commission being completely overawed and dominated by the military element controlled by these generals.

It is believed here that if Aguinaldo can bend these men to his will and assume supreme control, he will at once make for peace, being able to secure better terms for himself than he would otherwise.

BOSTON COMING HOME.

The Cruiser to Leave Manila Bay—The Tinclads Doing Good Service.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—The United States cruiser Boston, Capt. W. H. Whiting, has sailed for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Japan, with long service officers and men from the various American warships.

The battleship Oregon will soon be stationed off Dagupan, in the Gulf of Lingayen, on blockade duty.

The United States gunboat Albany, one of the vessels purchased from the Spaniards, and commanded by Ensign W. H. Standley, has captured three sailing vessels and one steamer off the Island of Negros. Nine of these boats (of the Albany class) are now in commission and doing good service in the shallow waters of the Southern islands.

Favorable reports are still being received from the party of 15 Americans, belonging to the gunboat Yorktown, headed by Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, of that vessel, captured on April 12 by the Filipinos not far from Baler. The prisoners are all well and are receiving fair treatment.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Captured Vessels Were Probably Carrying Supplies.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The three sailing vessels and one steamer reported to have been captured by the United States gunboat Albany off the Island of Negros, Philippine Islands, are supposed by naval officers here to be blockade-runners carrying supplies of food and ammunition to the islanders, who are threatening to rise in the interior.

These islanders have been powerfully influenced by Tagal emissaries to revolt, and in some cases have done so, attacking the people in seaside towns who stood for the United States.

The army already has taken steps to establish a garrison on the islands, and the War Department is gratified to learn that its efforts are being ably seconded by the navy.

CLOUDBURST IN TEXAS.

Many Persons Reported Killed—Loss of Property and Crops.

Austin, Tex., (Special.)—The recent cloudbursts which swelled the rivers of this portion of the State out of their banks and caused a great loss of property, was much worse than reported. Many people are known to have perished, meagre reports placing the number at 25.

Reports came from San Saba and Manardville, small towns 90 miles north of here in the mountains, saying that both towns had been swept by the raging floods and were badly devastated. In San Saba eight people were drowned and the entire town is reported under water.

At Manardville 13 houses were swept away. The river is reported as rising at both places, and grave fears are entertained that the entire country in that neighborhood will be laid waste.

San Saba is located in a valley, and vast tracts of wheat fields are under water. These crops will prove a total loss. Many persons, according to reports, had difficulty in getting to high land before the rise came.

Ancient American Sleeping Cars.

L. Xavire Eyma, a Frenchman, who came to this country in 1847, wrote an article in L'Illustration of Paris, published July 22, 1848, giving his experiences on the railroads of the United States. He says that at that time the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had a length of seventy leagues and that the cost of the road was 4,116,744 francs, the receipts 3,988,456 francs and expenses 1,964,741 francs. He also gives considerable space to the interior arrangements of the sleeping cars used at that time and says that "they are actually houses where nothing is lacking for the necessity of life and is divided into compartments and sleeping rooms, some for men and some for women." Each room held six beds or rather little couches in three tiers along the sides. He winds up his account by saying that valuables were not particularly well taken care of, as in America there "were no such things as sneak thieves."

Preacher Found Guilty of Robbery.

Hartville, Mo., (Special.)—Jacob Fagley, a farmer, who has been a justice of the peace, chairman of the Populist County Committee and preacher, was found guilty of complicity in the robbery of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Missouri train at Mecomb last January and was sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary.

Blown Up by Dynamite.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., (Special.)—The store and residence of Joseph Schenck, at Edwardsville, was destroyed by dynamite, and Schenck, his wife and four children were slightly injured.

WIFE'S DESPERATE DEED.

After a Quarrel With Her Husband, She Asphyxiated Herself and Daughters.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Mrs. Johanna Schilling, thirty-five years of age, and her two young daughters, Gertrude, aged ten, and Edna, aged eight, were found dead in their home, in a tenement. All had been asphyxiated by gas, doubtless turned on by the mother with the idea of murdering her two children and then committing suicide.

The tragedy evidently grew out of a quarrel between the woman and her husband, Otto Schilling, a tailor. A week ago they had a misunderstanding, and the husband left the flat. Mrs. Schilling had a warrant issued for his arrest. Schilling returned, but when a policeman attempted to arrest him, Schilling escaped over the roof of the tenement. After his second disappearance Mrs. Schilling kept her children in her apartments.

Neighbors in the same tenement detected the odor of gas, and traced it to the Schilling home. Breaking in the door, the neighbors found the body of Mrs. Schilling lying on the bed. Beside her, and clasped in the mother's arms, was Edna. Gertrude had evidently tried to get out of the room. Her body was lying near the door.

Several letters were found on the floor. They were addressed to relatives and friends. One was to the husband. It read:

"We have been too hasty, and it was so lonesome here. I take all the blame. I was always your good wife, Otto, and I love you dearly. God forgive us. Good-bye.

"Your loving wife,

"JOHANNA."

ANYBODY CAN GET ONE.

The Handsomely Engraved Receipts for Contributions to the Dewey Fund.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The committee in charge of the Dewey fund, of which Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip is chairman, expects to have the handsome certificates which will be sent to each contributor of the fund ready this week. The certificate is being engraved at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and will be a beautiful souvenir. It is the size of a registered bond, and shows a superb vignette of Admiral Dewey. This is the first picture made of the Admiral by the government, and is absolutely accurate, because it is engraved from a photograph sent to the department by Admiral Dewey, at the request of the Navy Department. Every subscriber to the fund, no matter how small his contribution, will receive one of these certificates.

TORNADO IN IOWA.

House Turned Bottom Upward—Several Buildings Blown Over.

Rock Rapids, Ia., (Special.)—A tornado struck a house occupied by Adolph Juegensen and a family, turned it bottom upward and entirely demolished it. The family miraculously escaped with only a few painful bruises. The storm blew down barns and scooped up earth in several places as it passed on North into Minnesota. The path was only a few rods wide.

Buildings Blown Over.

Dubuque, Ia., (Special.)—A tornado swept the country west of Dyersville. At some points the path of the storm was a mile wide. The operator at Thropp, Ia., reported buildings and cars being blown over. The neighborhood of Kellogg, Ia., also suffered.

PRESS CENSOR IN SANTIAGO.

Seditious Newspaper Articles Necessitate the Appointment by Gen. Brooke.

Santiago de Cuba, (By Cable.)—In view of the continued publication of inflammatory editorials in the local press, Governor General Brooke has issued an order directing the appointment of a press censor for Santiago. The editors are indignant, but the public generally is pleased.

The seditious articles have not been in any sense an expression of the general opinion.

Several anonymous letters have been received by United States military officers threatening an uprising at an early date, unless certain concessions, essentially preposterous, are granted. One of these communications names June 20 as the date fixed for an outbreak.

RIVAL TOWN BOUGHT OUT.

Oklahoma Boomers Now Moving It On Wheels to Their Own Territory.

El Reno, O. T., (Special.)—Mountain View, Okla., that was organized in a day, broke another record. There has existed a rival town a mile and a half west, and it was deemed advisable to consolidate them. Oakdale, the rival, was purchased outright for $34,380, and now is on wheels and strung out on the road to Mountain View. This is probably the first case of buying a whole town that the annals of the West record.

RIOS SAILS FOR SPAIN.

Spanish General and His Troops Leave Manila.

Madrid, (By Cable.)—A despatch from Manila received here announces that Gen. Rios, with the remainder of the Spanish troops, has sailed for Spain.

Modesty of Some Cuban Officers.

Havana, (By Cable.)—There is much comment here over the fact that Cuban officers have been demanding $5 as compensation for identifying Cubans who have been applicants for the $75 allowed by the United States authorities to former soldiers of the Cuban army who surrender their arms. A majority of the Cubans here do not believe the statement, thinking the story was prepared to injure them in public opinion, but facts prove the story to be true.

Designs For Six New Cruisers.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Tentative designs have been completed for the six new cruisers authorized by the last Congress, and a circular letter has been prepared for distribution among shipbuilders outlining the Department's idea of the type of vessel desired. The new ships will have a displacement of about 3,400 tons. They are to have a coal capacity of 700 tons and a speed of not less than 16 knots, which will make them the superior of any warships of their class afloat.

Diplomat's Daughter Killed.

The Hague, (By Cable.)—Miss Roth, daughter of Dr. S. Roth, Swiss Minister at the Court of Berlin and chief of the Swiss delegation to the Peace Conference, was killed in a railroad accident at Flushing, on the south side of the Island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Western Scheldt.

Died of His Injuries.

Toledo, Ohio, (Special.)—George Bartlett, who was struck on the head by Thomas Coyle, a member of the Sixth Ohio Regiment, on the night of May 6, after his return from Cuba, died at the Toledo Hospital from his injuries. Coyle is in jail, and states the affair was an accident.

OLD TIES RESTORED.

Intercourse With Spain Formally Renewed.

CEREMONY IN MADRID.

Duke D'Arcos, the Recently-Appointed Spanish Minister, Presents His Credentials to President McKinley—An Exchange of Expressions of Good Will and Friendly Feeling.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Diplomatic relations with Spain, broken off April 21, 1898, were formally resumed at eleven o'clock Saturday, when President McKinley greeted Duc d'Arcos, the newly-accredited minister to the United States in the Blue Parlor of the White House. Simultaneously, in Madrid, Bellamy Storer, the new United States minister to Spain, was being presented to Christina, the Queen Regent, during the legal minority of his Catholic Majesty Alphonso XIII.

It was a notable occasion in the world's history—the resumption of friendly relations between two nations which had been at war, and in a brief struggle had changed the map of the world.

The ceremony was exceedingly simple. Promptly at eleven o'clock, the hour set, the two carriages containing the Duc d'Arcos, Secretary Hay and the secretaries of the new Spanish minister, Senors Riano and Pastor, reached the White House. Quite a crowd had collected to catch a glimpse of the new minister. The party was immediately ushered into the Blue Parlor. The President was cordial, but dignified, in his greeting. Duc d'Arcos then read his address in Spanish. He stood a little in advance of his aids, facing the President, while a little to the rear and right of the President stood Secretary Hay. Colonel Bingham and Assistant Secretary Cortelyou stood upon the left. The minister said:

Duke D'Arcos' Speech.

"Mr. President, I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the royal letter by which her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Don Alfonso XIII., accredits me near this government in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

"I have come to renew the relations of friendship which have existed from of old between Spain and the United States, and which were interrupted by the war of last year. The treaty of peace, which Spain has signed, put an end to that war, and now, looking only to the future, Spain desires that her relations with this republic may be as friendly as they were in times past, and from the days in which this country was struggling to gain its independence. It is my task to contribute to the renewal of these relations, to strengthen them, and to draw them closer, and, in the discharge of it, I hope to be aided by the kindness and cooperation of your Excellency and of your government."

The President's Response.

The President responded as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I receive with the greatest gratification the letter by which her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Alfonso XIII., has accredited you near this government as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

"You will find, Mr. Minister, a cordial welcome in this country, not only from those whose friendship you acquired during your former residence, but from all our people, who rejoice, as I do, at the renewal of the ancient bonds of amity which, with a brief interruption, have united our nations for more than one hundred years. That these friendly relations may be confirmed and strengthened, to the advantage of both peoples, is my earnest wish, and I can assure that every member of this government will heartily co-operate with you to that desirable end."

At the conclusion of the address the President stepped forward and shook hands cordially with the new minister, and they engaged in conversation in a low tone for a minute or two.

The French ambassador, M. Cambon, called on Secretary Hay, and formally surrendered the representation of Spanish interests, which he has conducted for some time. This step followed the presentation of Duc d'Arcos as Spanish minister and the assumption by him of the duties thus far performed by the ambassador.

KILLED BY A BLIND MAN.

Mrs. Minerva Monaghan Stabbed While Protecting Her Daughter.

Uniontown, Pa., (Special.)—Mrs. Minerva Monaghan was murdered in her home on Jefferson street shortly after midnight while trying to protect her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude McCogan, from the attacks of Councilman W. C. McCormick. Mrs. Monaghan was stabbed in the neck by some sharp instrument, which severed the jugular vein and produced death in a few minutes.

McCormick, who is blind, has been paying attention to Mrs. McCogan, and found her in the company of a young man named Diffenderfer. This so enraged McCormick that he assaulted her with a water pitcher. Mrs. Monaghan, her mother, came to her rescue, and McCormick then attacked her. Mrs. McCogan was not seriously injured. Young Diffenderfer is under arrest, and will be held as a witness.

Troops Ordered to Alaska.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—Under directions from the War Department, Brigadier General T. M. Anderson, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has ordered Company E, Seventh United States Infantry, to Alaska. The company is stationed at Fort Sheridan. Captain C. S. Farnsworth is in command. The soldiers are to do garrison duty in p[illegible] a company of the Fourteenth In[illegible]ich has been withdrawn and sent

OF LABOR.

Finland [illegible]en bricklayers.
Chicago has [illegible]0 letter-carriers.
Brooklyn plasterers want $4 a day.
New York jewelers have organized.
In Manila servants get $18 a month.
Tennessee has seventy-six coal mines.
Klondyke has bogus nugget factories.
Ireland has 357 co-operative societies.
Coffee yields Brazil $140,000,000 a year.
Chattanooga bricklayers are to organize.
Women clerks have joined the Superior Union.
Milwaukee bakers want to work only twelve hours a day and want Sunday to themselves.
New York Carpenters' Union, No. 309, has allowed all but one of the members employed in Bierschenck's shop $20 to buy new sets of tools to replace those destroyed recently by fire.

AUGUSTA SUFFERS FROM FIRE.

Started in a Drug Store and Burned Property in the Business Section.

Augusta, Ga., (Special.)—The largest fire in Augusta's history in many years burned over the same district that was swept several years ago, when the Augusta Chronicle was burned. Several buildings which escaped at the time are now ruins.

The fire started in the drug store of Davenport & Phinizy. A colored man was mixing a pot of venus turpentine, which is hard rosin melted and mixed with turpentine. Fire got in the pot, and the flames spread so rapidly that employes in the front part of the store barely escaped. Smoke issued in dense volumes from back and front of the store. Owing to the oil, paint and chemicals in the stock, it was seen from the beginning that fireman would be fortunate if the fire was confined to this building. The flames made quick headway, and in a short while the following stocks were burned out:

Kress & Co., five and ten-cent store. Loss $10,000; insurance, $7,000.

Lamkin & Co., grocers. Loss $7,000; insurance, $5,000.

Thomas & Barton, musical instruments, bicycles and furniture. Loss $24,000; insurance $24,000.

Alexander Drug Company. Loss $17,000; insurance $12,000.

Davenport & Phinizy. Loss $24,000; insurance, $52,000.

Stutize & Co., liquor dealers. Loss about $5,000; insurance about $3,000.

Smyth's china store. Loss about $7,000; insurance $7,000.

Wm. Schweigert, jeweler. Loss slight, fully covered by insurance.

The buildings were valued in the aggregate at about $150,000; insurance about $75,000. Besides these were a number of small losses as the upper stories of the buildings were used as offices, making the total loss in the neighborhood of $250,000.

Three cotton warehouses were on fire at various times, but fortunately, were saved before the flames got headway.

AUGUSTIN DALY DEAD.

End of the Life of the Prince of American Managers.

Paris, (By Cable.)—Mr. Augustin Daly died suddenly at the Hotel Continental. His death was due to heart failure. Mr. Daly came to Paris last week.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—The first news of Mr. Daly's death reached Manager Dorney at the theatre about one o'clock in the afternoon. It came in the form of a cablegram from Ada Rehan, and read:

"Mr. Daly died at two o'clock. Heart failure. Break the news to his brother and to Mrs. Duff.

(Signed) ADA REHAN."

Mrs. Duff is Mrs. Daly's mother. Manager Dorney was shocked at the news. He sent a telegram at once to Mr. Daly's brother, the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, late justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Daly hurried to Mr. Dorney's office and held a long consultation with him. There was nothing to do except to cable for full particulars. The theatre had been closed Saturday, and they decided that no announcement of the plans could be made until Mr. Daly's private papers were examined.

Justice Daly said his brother sailed on May 13, and when two days out was attacked with pneumonia. He had recovered, however, and was supposed to be in excellent health. The last heard of him he was in Paris with Mrs. Daly and Miss Rehan, and all were well and happy. The news of his death was altogether unexpected, and, naturally, much of a shock.

DEWEY SAILS FOR HOME.

No Salutes Were Fired, but Bands on the Warships Played in His Honor.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia sailed from Hong Kong for Singapore, returning to the United States.

Consul Wildman remained on the Olympia until the last minute, with a few friends of the Admiral, who went on board to bid him farewell.

At 4 o'clock sharp the ensign was run up to the peak and a large admiral's flag was hoisted at the main.

The Olympia moved off with a marine guard drawn up on her poop.

While passing the British cruiser Powerful the band of the Olympia played the British national anthem and gave a bugle salute. There was no firing. The Powerful replied with a similar salute and her band played "Hail Columbia."

As the Olympia passed the Italian admiral's ship, the Olympia's band played the Italian national anthem and gave an admiral's salute, which compliments were returned.

Then the Olympia's band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the band of the Powerful played "Home, Sweet Home." Admiral Dewey is apparently anxious to avoid all demonstrations.

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

The United States Court of Appeals Makes an Important Decision About It.

Milwaukee, Wis., (Special.)—The United States Court of Appeals, holding court in this city, handed down an important decision affecting the Alien Labor law. The decision interprets the law as to apply solely to common laborers, exempting clerks and all kinds of skilled artists. Judges Woods, Jenkins and Brown, constituting the entire court, concur in the decision, which holds it was the intent of Congress solely to shut out the importation of common laborers under contract to work in mines, in lumbering camps and on railroads. The decision is in the case of George H. Gay, of Indianapolis, who brought a clerk from Scotland under contract.

KIDNAPPED HIS WIFE.

Curious Charge to be Brought Against a Man.

Huntington, W. Va., (Special.)—Last week Lillian Beckner, aged sixteen, eloped with Simeon Flowers, aged thirty-five, and was married at Gallipolis. Flowers was placed under arrest on a charge of kidnapping, and the preliminary trial will cause great interest from the fact that it is the first case of the kind ever known in this state. Flowers is now in jail, and his young bride is lying prostrate at home, ten miles south of here.

Captured and Lynched.

Huntsville, Ala., (Special.)—Will Hill, brother of Alex. Hill, the negro who killed Mrs. Hester Hubbard near Eolina, was captured near McCulley's Mill, taken near the scene of his crime and killed. His head was shot into a shapeless mass. He confessed he was with Alexander Hill at the time Mrs. Hubbard was killed, and that he and Alexander went to Hubbard's for the purpose of killing Mrs. Hubbard. They had heard her husband was absent, and she had a large sum of money in the house. The mob first hanged him to a limb, and then cut him down. He was then tied to a tree, and a volley fired into his head. The husband of the murdered woman was present.

AGUINALDO BEGGING.

Making a Final Attempt to Secure the Support of Foreign Powers.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—President McKinley is aware, through official and unofficial channels, that Aguinaldo is begging the Powers in Europe and Asia to recognize the belligerency of the Filipinos.

Definite information on this matter was received by the President from Manila and was the subject of discussion by him with Secretaries Hay and Hitchcock, the diplomatic members of his Cabinet.

The utmost secrecy as to the meeting of the President with these members of the Cabinet was preserved.

Later, when the news of the failure of the movement to capture General Pelar's army in the Morong cul de sac was received, the President hastily summoned Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Adjutant-General Corbin to a midnight conference, at which Aguinaldo's scheme was again but incidentally discussed.

It is nevertheless learned that both Departments and the White House know that the Hong-Kong, Paris, London and Berlin agents of Aguinaldo are sounding these Governments on the question of recognizing the Filipinos as belligerents. Instructions have accordingly been sent to American Consular agents to ascertain and report progress of these efforts of the various juntas.

State Department officials are, of course, aware that Agoncillo and his agents are not received officially at any foreign office, but they know that these agents are at least as active as Agoncillo was in this country. It is learned that Aguinaldo's plans in brief are these:

First—To protect the campaign in the Philippines.

Second—That his claim to belligerant rites is based upon the alleged gallantry of the Filipinos in their so-called fight for freedom.

Third—That an early recognition of belligerency will be his only hope for food supply and munitions of war, without which he must surrender before the close of the rainy season.

The President has no reason to believe or fear that France, Germany, England, Russia, China or Japan will compromise herself with Aguinaldo's guerilla band.

His own judgment and that of his advisers are that there is no parallel between the case of the Cubans and the Filipinos, and that consequently the President of the United States in the case of Cuba cannot be argued by Aguinaldo's Commissioners even unofficially at foreign courts. The President was further advised by Professor Schurman and by General Otis that Aguinaldo has no substantial hope of foreign interference, but is holding out and talking about his hope of recognition in order to force such terms of surrender as will assist him to high political preference, under the American administration of the Philippines.

After the conference held by the President with Secretary Meiklejohn and Adjutant-General Corbin Aguinaldo's plans were explained by the President. There was no criticism of the failure to flank and capture General Pilar.

General Otis was cabled that he would receive 2,400 troops at the earliest possible moment. In accordance with this cablegram Colonel Ward, Assistant Adjutant-General, will dispatch from the Presidio at San Francisco 2,400 recruits which have been organized and well drilled as companies.

Colonel Ward said that these troops would be moved this week or early next week. The President, in the meanwhile, is selecting from the regulars at home the balance of the 6,000 reinforcements asked for by General Otis.

WEYLER'S AGENT LYNCHED.

Suffers the Penalty of His Crimes at the Hands of Relatives of Victims.

Havana, (By Cable.)—A dispatch from San Antonio de Banos says that Jose Labregat, a notorious agent of General Weyler, who outraged defenseless women and killed children, had arrived there. His appearance was the signal for a gathering of the relatives and friends of those whom he formerly persecuted. The excitement continued throughout the day and night. About midnight a crowd surrounded the house where he was and began to threaten him. He attempted to escape, and on meeting the demonstrators, emptied his revolver, wounding two persons. The crowd closed in and captured him, and he was lynched in the public square.

The anxiety following the excitement caused a commission of Spaniards to come to Havana to ask the interference of General Brooke. He could not receive them before a late hour of the evening, but he readily offered to send a detachment of American soldiers to the town. The commission, which left San Antonio before the lynching, returned to find Labregat dead.

Guns For Governors.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The War Department has solved the question as to the disposition of the artillery captured from Spain in Cuba and Porto Rico, by turning the whole matter over to the Governors of the States.

Very many applications have been received at the department for the gift or loan of these guns, and the pressure has been renewed since the Navy Department made known the fact that all of its guns had been disposed of.

The law under which these guns can be distributed provides that they may go only to the Soldiers' Monument Associations, Grand Army posts and municipal corporations.

The Fate of the Paris.

London, (By Cable.)—The American Line steamship Paris, now on the Rocks near the Manacles, has been handed over to the underwriters and salvagers, who are preparing to make another attempt to float her.

There has been no change in her position since the last attempt to tug her off.

THE SAMOANS DISARMING.

Mataafa Has Surrendered Eighteen Hundred Guns—Peace Seems Assured.

Apia, Samoan Islands, via Auckland, N. Z., (By Cable.)—Both native factions, the Malietoans and the Mataafans, are disarming. Mataafa has surrendered 1,800 guns.

SPANISH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.

General Lawton has been put in command of the defenses of Manila, and General MacArthur continues in command at the front.

A cablegram from General Otis states that General Smith's troops have "punished" the Filipinos who killed Captain Tilly.

Anonymous letters have been sent to the United States authorities at Santiago threatening an outbreak by Cubans.

On account of European quarantines against the plague at Hong Kong, the home coming of Admiral Dewey from Manila may be delayed.

Love's Dearest Moment.

Love's dearest moment is not when the hands
Are clasped in marriage, and the world looks on;
Nor yet when all the importunate world has gone,
And flaming passion like the archangel stands
Between two souls, and welds with fire the bands
Of impotent human law; nor when alone
Upon the morrow they and love are one,
Triune and chrismed, pure, as God's commands;
It is not in the many morrows' track
While love by loving grows more rich and wise
Till age counts up love's wondrous, wondrous sum.
Love's dearest moment is far back, far back—
When first they looked within each other's eyes,
And in the silence knew that love was come.

—Harper's Magazine.

JUANITO.

A Tiny, Brown Hero, and His Reward.

By Edith Wagner.

The sun would soon set. Already there was a cool feeling in the air. It had been market-day in Puebla, and now the little family was going home to one of the Indian villages near Cholula. Hnudreds of such groups were scattered along the road. Maria was running in a little dog-trot, carrying in her rebozo, on her back, Jesus. Jose, the father, was solemnly seated on a pile of garden-stuff on the back of the little burro. Lagging a little behind the mother came Juanito.

They all had heavy burdens. On the mother's back, beside the baby, was a load of corn, and her arms were full of oddly shaped and painted earthen jars and baskets. There was no outward and visible evidence of the father's load, but to do him justice it was so great he was unable to walk with it. Maria wore for a skirt a length of dark-blue cloth that came to her ankles, wrapped tightly about her back and hips, with a few folds in front. Twisted around her waist was the usual red cotton sash. On her head she had the tall straw hat that the Indian women wear; about her throat was a coral necklace. All the Indian women are clothed the same, the difference being in quality of material and degree of cleanliness.

The country people in Mexico have no children's modes. The little people look like grown-up people seen through the wrong end of an opera-glass. Juanito, with round, fat, brown face, white teeth, big mouth, and eyes which shone star-like from out a mop of black hair, was dressed exactly like his father in shirt and long trousers of unbleached cotton, with a red sash to hold his clothes up. A leather band went round his forehead and supported the pack he carried—a large enough burden for so wee a boy. In one little hand he carried his conical hat of coarse straw; with the other, as he trotted along, he tried to shift his load a bit, and so relieve himself. He did it slyly, for he did not want his father to think he was not a big man. Indeed he was—he would be five in a few days—and he was going to have a present on his saint's day, which was also his birthday. He could do as he wished with it. A centavo—a whole cent to spend on himself.

What would he buy with his cent? He had turned it over and over many times in his rudimentary brain. He hesitated between an earthen goose, with a whistle in the neck and a dulce—like our rock-candy. The goose would be an ephemeral thing at best, although the whistle—but that whistle could be heard a kilometer. A turn of the hand, however, and it was gone. There are kites which sing when they get up in the air, but, what riches are necessary. Four centavos for the kite and one for the string! He had thought carefully. He could buy the string at once and get the kite in four more saint's days, for surely he would go on having them, and it was likely Dona Ynes would always remember them. No! No! After all, the dulce was best.

His face grew brooding as he built his castle—founded on a cent. His mother should have a suck—two sucks, in fact. The baby could lick it, and Nito, the burro, but his father, no! For only yesterday had he beaten him for getting too much water on the clay to make the ollas. He closed his eyes in ecstasy; properly managed, the candy, which was of the durability of old red sandstone or the quartz it greatly resembled, should last, by licking delicately and sucking with moderation, until another birthday.

The sun was throwing long, golden lances across the plain of Cholula, with its scores of church towers. The family had finished the supper of frijoles and tortillas, risen from the spring, by the wayside, and resumed its journey. As before, the father led, jogging along on the burro; the mother running beside, bending forward from her load. Juanito, as his short legs grew more weary, fell farther behind. The mother looked over her shoulder several times, but she felt no uneasiness, for it had happened before that, being too tired to go on, Tio Pedrito had taken him to his jacal on his burro and brought him home in the morning.

The road made a sudden dip. On one hand was a deep barranca (steep ravine), the sides covered with shrubs and close growth. Juanito, boy-like, was seeing how near he could trot along the verge without losing his balance. He was as sure-footed as a mule, but a long serpentine root, the same ash-color as the soil, caught his foot in a loop, and in a moment he was twisted off his feet and rolling down the barranca. It so happened no one saw him, and little Indian stoic that he was, he made no sound.

When he reached the bottom, bruised and out of breath, a savage hand caught his throat and savage eyes met his. A few muttered words and the butt-end of a heavy revolver came down on the shaggy little head, and then to one side was brutally tossed the senseless heap. There were three of them crouched under an overhanging ledge—three sinister-looking bandits, wearing heavy felt hats, and with red blankets drawn across their mouths. They sat still until about the time all travel had ceased on the highway above. They were planning, in low voices, the division of the spoils when Juanito's hard little Indian head began to throb consciously. The first thing he heard to undertand was that Miguel was to turn the coach over exactly at that spot, and that Don Hypolite had the money for the year's pulque from his San Martin hacienda, and that Dona Ynes had been to a party in Puebla, and had on her mother's diamonds.

"If the fall does not kill," growled one, "a tap of the good friend here"—and Juanito heard him slap his pistol.

Juanito heard and, though sick and dazed, comprehended. He could not see how he could prevent it. He knew that when the coachman tipped the carriage down the barranca Dona Ynes would be hurt, and if she were not hurt enough they would kill her. Ah! he would not get his centavo if Dona Ynes was killed. The thought moved him—poor, little, dying baby!

He tried to raise himself, but the effort increased the deadly nausea. A night wind was blowing and rustled the leaves; under cover of that noise he could move freely; if he could keep from crying. And keep from crying he would, for even his short life had given him self-control and courage. He was not an American child, who screams when it is explained, kindly, that he cannot have the moon. He began to move, pulling himself up by inches, forced often to rest from sheer anguish, but never a moan was wrung from his lips by the torture.

Several hours must have passed before he reached the highway. When there, he could not tell which way to go. He had lost his sense of direction, always extraordinary in Indians. He thought he heard a shout from below, as though the men had missed him; so, without further cogitation, he dragged himself along the road. He was cold with an awful chill that struck out from the bones. The blood steadily ran down his face from the crack in his skull. He was afraid he was going in the wrong direction; before this he should have heard the clip, clip of the high-stepping black mares. His tongue was getting too big for his mouth, and his heart roared like a wild thing within him.

Suddenly he heard the rumbling of the carriage, and he fancied he could see the shining flanks of Don Hypolite's beautiful thorough-breds. He gave a cry, another, and another. They were driving rapidly—and driving by!

As they swept past, for the first time he burst out crying, and sank in the dust. Dona Ynes, inside the carriage, was jerking violently at the cord.

"Why does he not stop? Oh, papa, call Miguel to stop. Some one called me; some one is hurt by the road."

Don Hypolite put his head out and ordered Miguel to drive slowly back. The guilty scamp did so reluctantly. The carriage halted by the side of the little sobbing Juan, and Dona Ynes jumped out. She had dropped her fur coat, for the night was warm, and her bare arms shone milky-white through the meshes of a lace mantilla. The mantilla was fastened by a gold-and-turquoise comb to the high knot of dusky hair, and the curved edges flapped coquettishly about her roguish face.

Regardless of her satin ball-gown, she knelt in the dust by Juanito. After he had told her and Don Hypolite of the plan to rob and murder them, she carried him herself in her round arms to the carriage, while Don Hypolite, portly and courtly, in evening-dress, with a half-dozen decorations glittering on his breast, went back calmly, and pulled Miguel by the coat-collar off his seat. Relieving the rascal of his pistol and kicking him soundly, Don Hypolite took the reins and drove back to Puebla, leaving Miguel rubbing his aches and wondering how it happened.

The motion of the carriage so jarred the little pain-racked frame that Dona Ynes, thinking that it must be a matter of but a few moments, asked her father to stop. Juanito whispered to her that he could not breathe, that he wished to be outdoors, where he could see the stars; so Dona Ynes, tenderly holding the child, sat in the grass by the road.

Alas; he could breathe no better under the quiet stars. There was the croaking of frogs and the song of night-birds, and the soft wind rustling through the low shrubs. He lifted a wistful face, and with long, laboring breaths he managed to say:

"I want my centavo."

Dona Ynes, keeping back her sobs with difficulty, for she did not wish to distress the patient child, slipped a cent into his little hand. A smile of great sweetness and content stole over his wide mouth, and the tiny, brown fingers closed upon the cherished cent, never to open again.—San Francisco Argonaut.

During the last twenty years 1,500,000 Italians emigrated via Genoa to South America—an average of 75,000 a year. Within the same period at least 500,000 of these returned to Italy.

A new labor-saving stamping machine in the Chicago postoffice cancels 600 stamps per minute.

OUR DUAL PERSONALITY.

DIFFERENT TEMPERAMENTS POSSESSED BY ONE INDIVIDUAL.

The Theory of Double Brains—Dr. Grover Declares One May Be Saint on One Side and Sinner On the Other.

The Hundred Year Club, composed of members who study to approach as nearly as possible the century mark of life and to make the years replete with the blessings of health, held a meeting recently in New York city, at which was discussed the secret of double personality, or the physiology of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Dr. G. W. Glover, acting for the club's president, Dr. Wiley, who was in Washington, read the opening paper. He cited numerous instances of different temperaments in the same person and of cases where in lapse of memory a person's identity had been completely lost to him.

"There are two theories to explain a dual personality," said Dr. Grover. "One is that the two hemispheres of the brain are independent of action, and a man may be a saint on the right side and a devil on the left. This is the theory of Brown-Sequard. The other theory, and the one to which I incline, is that a large structure under the conscious brain gives the dual self by its assertion at times over the conscious brain. This theory is generally accepted by students to-day in explaining the dual personality."

Drawings of the two hemispheres of the brain and the structure under the brain were passed around to illustrate the two theories. Dr. Grover mentioned the life of John B. Gough as a striking example of dual personality, and cited the case of a New Englander who lost his identity, and under a different name opened a haberdashery near Newark, N. J. He awoke one morning to his old self, disclaimed any knowl dge of his later being, and denied he had any store.

Dr. Carleton Simon, who has located the sleep centre in the medulla oblongata, advanced a third theory for the double personality. This was that when the mind and body are tired there is a shrinkage of the nerve cells of the brain, and the effect is different from that when body and mind are refreshed and the nerve cells are in contact with one another. He cited the case of a mother whose identity lost to herself was restored at the sight of a daughter. He also cited the case of a mason, a married man, who went to Trenton, N. J., where he assumed the name of Charles Dickens, that of his favorite author, and became engaged to be married. His normal condition returned just in time to prevent him from becoming a bigamist.

By the theory advanced by Dr. Simon he explained somnambulism to by the assertion of the subconscious mind. In a sense he believed phrenology, in locating certain functions in different parts of the brain, to be true.

Dr. G. W. Grover, who caused a sensation by his paper on the dual personality of mankind, conceives that the human brain has a third lobe, in which are stored the innumerable memories and traits which belong to self. In this lobe "Mr. Hyde" finds a safe retreat while "Dr. Jekyll" holds sway, to appear and assume control at uncertain and uncontrollable intervals.

"Presumably," said Dr. Grover, "this dual personality is common to all, but only to some does the fact make itself known. If all the possibilities of this sub-conscious self were as well known to all as it is to some this life would never be dull. It would make human life a perpetual melodrama. Theatres would not prosper, because every man would be playing a drama that might at any instant deepen into tragedy.

"This dual personality must not be confounded with that change of self that is a part of the ripening process of the man. That is the development, not the duplication, of self.

"Strictly defined, double personality is the manifestation of qualities utterly contradictory, opposite, discordant, in the same individual. The manifestation of this quality varies from those changes of disposition and nature that render the man of yesterday, who was warm, genial and sympathetic, to-day cold, repellent, unlovely; to that complete alteration that makes the one personality utterly dead to and unconscious of the existence of the other.

"I knew a man who was an eloquent speaker on religious topics. He would talk like an angel on Sunday and cheat his most intimate friends on Monday. I used to wonder which was the real self, the speaker at the prayer meeting or the unscrupulous financier. Both seemed to be real. The world says such a man was a hypocrite. I doubt it. Is it not rather that both men were real, both equally genuine?

"Brown-Sequard, the famous French physiologist, says that each of the two hemispheres of the brain is capable of solitary individual action; that as we can walk with one foot, write with one hand, breathe with one lung, see with one eye, we can likewise think with one brain lobe. This was the first theory advanced, and for many years it held the field, rather because no one had any other to advance again: it than because it was deemed satisfactory.

"My theory is that beneath the conscious intelligence and every day personality is the sub-conscious, sub-liminal one, the reservoir of the half-forgotten, the store house of memories that have come and gone, deep that soundeth unto deep. This with scholars is the favorite theory to-day.

"This, while seemingly undefined, still in a measure comes within the sway of the earnest, true conscious self. Alexander the Great died Hyde, Charles II. died Hyde, John Knox, Cromwell and Gough died Jekyll."

A GOOD START.

Impressive Opening For the Club Woman's Essay.

The young woman had donned a loose flowing gown and let her hair down when her father came in and found her seated at the desk in his study pensively nibbling the end of her mother-of-pearl penholder.

"Writing a letter?" he asked.

"A letter?" she repeated scornfully. "Do you think I would bring out my gold pen and silver inkstand to write a letter? I'd just scribble that off with a lead pencil."

"Something important, eh?"

"Yes, indeed. I've got to be very careful what I say. A single word may make a difference and influence opinion the wrong way."

"Essay?"

"Yes. I've got to read it before a large audience, and I don't want anybody to have any excuse for blaming me if they go away with a wrong impression."

"Oh, I see. How are you getting on."

"I've gotten over the hardest part. I have selected a subject: I thought of several. I was going to write on 'The Human Race; It's Origin and Destiny.'"

"That sounds like a pretty good one."

"Yes. But so many people have taken up that topic. Everybody knows all about it by this time. I thought of getting up a paper on 'How Far Precedent Ought to Sway Modern Jurisprudence,' but that's too simple. Then I thought about 'Governments—Their Powers and Pitfalls,' but it didn't seem the right kind of an essay for a girl to read. I think anything about governments fits a boy's essay better than it does a girl's. Then there was another that I jotted down a few notes about. 'Is Fame a Test of True Greatness?' But that isn't timely enough.

"Did you find anything to suit you?" asked her father, humbly.

"Yes. I'm writing about 'The Dawn of Peace.' I'm discussing the probable results of the conference over in Europe, you know."

"Have you written anything yet?" he queried in awe-struck tones.

"Only the first sentence. You see I must go slowly and be very careful indeed."

"What have you said?"

She held the paper before her at a distance, and in clear, distinct tones read:

"There is only one thing which might interfere with the prospect of universal peace, and that is that some of the powers concerned might do something calculated to provoke war."

How Paget Saved Two Army Mules.

Captain Paget, of the British Navy, has gone back to his own country, but stories about him are still heard from officers who chanced to be in his company during the Cuban campaign. Brigadier General Clous, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, recalls with enthusiasm an experience of Captain Paget at Guantanamo.

The Yale had just arrived with General Miles on board. As it was passing into the harbor, between a coral reef on one hand and a sand pit on the other, the quartermaster on another ship began throwing mules overboard to let them strike out for the shore on their own account. One of these animals became stranded on a sand pit and the other got astride thereof, and both seemed likely to stay where they were. Captain Paget's interest was at once aroused.

"By Jove," said he, "but that's a bad go. Ah—er—by Jove, you know, they want mules ashore. Never do to let those beggars stay there, y'know. I say, won't you get me a boat; that's a good fellow?"

General Clous went to General Miles. "Let him have the boat," General Miles ordered. Captain Paget was lowered, with two seamen, not very able seamen at that, along with a bucket of water he had also asked for. He had his men pull him out to the mule on the sand pit, and keeping out of range of the mule's business end, he managed to coax him, with the bucket of water, to move, and then rushed him overboard, to be towed toward shore. With less trouble he lifted the other mule off the coral reef upon which it had grounded, and let it follow its mate toward the beach.—Philadelphia Press.

He Wouldn't Be Scared.

He looked as if he had not seen a cake of soap for several days and the soft blue of his eyes looked like a bit of sky gleaming from sullen clouds. He was a little fellow of perhaps eleven years, but he was walking down Woodward avenue as if he had the world at his feet, whistling "My Girl's a Highborn Lady" with all his might. When he came to the bed of pansies at the Grand Circus Park he did not stop, but deliberately walked along to the end of the bed and onto the grass. Then he stooped down and reached over, picking one of the pansies.

"Here, what are you doing?" shouted a passer by who wanted to scare the little fellow.

"Picking pansies," was the reply, and he picked several more blossoms.

"Don't you know that that is against the law? The policeman will arrest you if you don't look out."

"Ah, go on. You can't scare me. This ain't no April fool day and they ain't no copper around. These is for my girl." This last was said with a sarcastic grin. Then he gathered up his handful of pansies and started on down the avenue whistling "My Girl's a Highborn Lady."—Detroit Free Press.

TEN CENTS A HUNDRED MILES.

What It Costs a Tramp to Travel by Railroad—An Interstate Nuisance.

Mr. Josiah Flynt's article on "The Tramp and the Railroads" in the Century embodies his experience in investigating the tramp nuisance on a single road. He estimates that ten thousand tramps ride free on American railroad trains every night of the year.

To-day it is the boast of the hoboes that they can travel in every state of the Union for a mill per mile, while in a number of states they pay nothing at all. On lines where brakemen demand money of them, ten cents is usually sufficient to settle for a journey of a hundred miles, and twenty cents often secures a night's ride. They have different methods of riding, among which the favorite is to steal into an empty box car on a freight train. At night this is comparatively easy to do; on many roads it is possible to travel this way, undisturbed, till morning. If the train has no "empties," they must ride on top of the cars, between the "bumpers," on one of the car ladders, or on the rods. On passenger trains they ride on top, on the "blind baggage," and on the trucks.

It is no exaggeration to say that every night in the year ten thousand free passengers of the tramp genus travel on the different railroads in the ways mentioned, and that ten thousand more are waiting at watering tanks and in railroad yards for opportunities to get on the trains. I estimate the professional tramp population at about sixty thousand, a third of whom are generally on the move.

In summer the entire tramp fraternity may be said to be "in transit." The average number of miles travelled daily by each man at this season of the year is about fifty, which, if paid for at regular rates would cost, say, a dollar. Of course one should not ordinarily pay so much to ride in a box-car as in a passenger coach, but the ordinary tramp is about as comfortable in one as in the other, and, on the dollar-a-trip basis, he and his 59,999 companions succeed in getting out of the railroad companies sixty thousand dollars' worth of free transportation every day that they all travel. Multiply this figure by a hundred, which is about the number of days in a year when all trampdom "flits," and you have an approximate idea of how much they gain.

Another serious loss to the railroads is that involved in the disappearance of goods undergoing transportation, and in claims for personal injuries. Some tramps steal, and some do not, but every year considerable thefts are made from freight cars, and tramps, or men posing as such, are generally the guilty parties. Professional thieves frequently become tramps for a time, both to minimize their guilt and elude capture, and the probability is that the majority of the greater thefts are committed by them. Tramps proper are discouraged thieves, and I have seldom known them to steal anything more valuable than fruit from freight cars and metal from idle engines. In a year's time, however, including all the thefts committed by both tramps and professional thieves, a very appreciable loss results to the railroads, and I can recall, out of my personal observation, robberies which have amounted to several thousand dollars.

Britain's Oldest American Settlement.

St. John's should possess a special interest for the British people on several grounds; it is the oldest settlement in North America; it is the chief town of their most ancient colonial possession; it is the spot where their adventurous ancestors first set foot when their daring spirit prompted them to seek new lands beyond the sea; it is the center of the region which saw the beginning of England's navy; it sheltered the men who scoured the Spanish Main, sank the Armada, and carried "the meteor flag" into every clime. Gilbert, Raleigh, Drake, Hawkins, Cook, Rodney and other noted figures in marine annals were associated with its early days.

St. John's now has a population of 30,000, all of British stock, the sons of English, Scotch and Irish emigrants who flocked here in the past, when it was the half way house to the Western Hemisphere. They form a race of brave, hardy, generous people, who, in their isolation, have preserved the noblest virtues of the race from which they sprang, unsullied by contact with the great world outside. The isolation—almost unique in English-speaking peoples—forms one of the great charms of the place for the visitor. The inhabitants are simple in their habits, frugal in their lives, daring and healthy from the very nature of the arduous avocations they pursue. They and their kindred have been fishermen for generations, the Viking blood is in them, and whether in their frail boats seeking for codfish off the coast, or treading with undaunted spirit the yielding ice floes in quest for seals, they are equally at home.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Just A Bit So.

"Are you superstitious?" said one young lady to another, in a confidential chat.

"No; that is, I never was until yesterday. A very strange thing occurred then, and now I do not know whether I am superstitious or not. It happened in this way. She and I were sitting in her room and she was telling me the details of her marriage engagement, which had been broken off that very day. While she was talking she raised her left arm and threw it over the back of the chair, where she was sitting, and as she did so, a heavy link bracelet fell to the floor. It was her engagement bracelet, and had been locked on her arm for more than a year. How or why it came unfastened I do not know."—Detroit Free Press.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

BOY KILLED BY KICK.

Frightened Horse's Wild Plunges Result Fatally for an Easton Lad—Store and Postoffice Included in Building Destroyed Near Mechanicsburg—Quick Job of Bridge Building at Phoenixville.

A sad accident, which resulted in the death of James Sheeran, a 12-year-old boy, occurred on South Third Street, Easton. The little fellow and his brother, Thomas, were driving from the south side in a team belonging to James Smith. The animal attached to the carriage was rather wild, this being the first time it had been used off a farm this spring. The horse took fright at a Central Railroad train and began to rear and plunge excitedly. The breeching strap broke, and falling down about the horse's legs, caused the animal to give a terrific kick backward. James was sitting near the dashboard, when one of the horse's hoofs struck him an awful blow over the right eye, cutting a big hole in head, from which the brains oozed out. The skull was fractured. A. F. Laubach and the injured boy's brother lifted the lad out of the carriage and carried him into Dr. O. E. E. Arndt's office, nearby. The physician worked with the child for several hours, and realizing the danger he was in, sent for the boy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Sheeran, of No. 172 Nesquehoning Street. Later young Sheeran was removed to his home in the ambulance. He was then in a dying condition, and passed away late that afternoon.

"Promised Land" Water.

William Kelly has purchased 12,000 acres of land in Pike County, between Hawley and Cresco, known as the "Promised Land." The land was purchased from the Shakers. Of the 12,000 acres, 2,500 are covered by water. Mr. Kelly said he does not know definitely what will be done with the land. He intimates that eventually it will be a summer resort, or a place for summer cottages. It is known, however, that the land has been purchased in expectation that it will be wanted before long by the city of Philadelphia, as a source of water supply for that city. A commissioner from Philadelphia examined the territory not long ago and was much impressed by the feasibility of a scheme to pipe water down along the Delaware River, into which the 12,000 acres of land drain. On the land are twenty-six lakes, most of them fed by springs. The tract of land is entirely uninhabited.

Teachers' Salaries Raised.

Notwithstanding the severe cut in the school appropriations, the Board of School Directors met at West Chester and resolved to keep up the high standard of West Chester's public schools, in a number of instances making marked increases in salaries. The salary of City Superintendent Addison Jones is increased from $1,800 to $2,100 per annum. Professor S. I. Kreemer returns from New York at an increase in salary from $95 to $105 per month. Professor J. Louis Palmer, the former principal of the Pottstown High School, is given a special place in the High School, and Miss Ruth McMichael succeeds Miss Louisa Stradling as teacher of history and reading at a salary of $55 per month. For the betterment of the schools a number of transfers of teachers were made in the different departments and several new appointments made for the new Model School, now in the course of erection. In no instance was a teacher given a salary lower than $40.

Suicide of Dr. Jennings.

Dr. Robert Jennings, aged 50 years, a prominent veterinary surgeon, was found dead at his home in Pittsburg. He had committed suicide by taking a dose of prussic acid, whose fatal effects are instantaneous. Dr. Jennings was to have been tried during the current term of court on the charge of trying to kill his wife. Mental depression, resulting from this, and dissipation wrought on his nerves, until he killed himself. Dr. Jennings, it is claimed, attempted to shoot his wife some weeks ago, when she upbraided him. Mrs. Jennings was not injured, but left her husband and has been living with her brother since. Dr. Jennings succeeded to the practice of his father, who was one of Pittsburg's old-time veterinary surgeons.

Big Warehouse Burned.

The frame warehouse of J. M. Hutton, at William's Mill, five miles south of Mechanicsburg, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The building was also occupied as a country store and post office. When discovered the fire had gained such headway as to make it impossible to save any of the contents. The loss is estimated at about $2,000, which is partially covered by insurance. This is the second warehouse that has been burned for Mr. Hutton within two years.

Bridge for China Completed.

The first of the eighteen steel bridges to be built for the Eastern Chinese railroad by the Phoenix Bridge Company was completed Saturday and is ready to ship to Vladivostok. The bridge was finished and ready to ship two weeks after the plans were completed, making it one of the quickest jobs of bridge building on record. The bridge will be shipped from Philadelphia this week, at which time thirty of the locomotives now being built by the Baldwins will also be shipped on the same vessel.

Decapitated by Elevator.

David X. Tidball, aged 26, a clerk at Fountain Inn, New Castle, was standing in the door of the elevator shaft on the third floor when the elevator suddenly dropped, catching his neck between the floor and the elevator and almost decapitating him. Death was almost instantaneous.

Fatal Result of Runaway.

Florence Smith, the 8-year-old child who was knocked down by runaway horses belonging to a Wild West show during the parade at Lebanon and received injuries to her spine and concussion of the brain, died without regaining consciousness.

Women Injured in a Runaway.

While returning from Orangeville Mrs. Jethro Henrie and daughter, met with a serious accident. Their horse ran away, throwing both out of the carriage. Mrs. Henrie sustained a broken leg and was badly bruised, and the daughter, Carrie, was injured internally and received severe cuts about the head.

Killed by Coal Oil Explosion.

Pearl Varner, aged 8 years, is dead, and Miss Ella Sharts perhaps fatally burned by the explosion of an oil can, while they were attemping to light a fire at their home in Johnstown. Miss Sharts is in a serious condition.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 15

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF,
CYRUS BRUNGART.....Millheim

TREASURER,
WM. T. SPEER.....Bellefonte.

REGISTER,
A. G. ARCHEY.....Ferguson Twp

RECORDER,
J. C. HARPER.....Bellefonte

COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL HECKMAN.....Renner Twp
PHILIP H. MEYER.....Harris Twp

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BECK.....Walker Twp
W. H. TIBBENS.....College Twp

CORONER,
Dr. W. U. IRWIN.....Huston Twp

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Democratic County Convention on Tuesday, nominated an excellent ticket—it couid not have done otherwise with such an array of excellent names to select from.

For Sheriff, Cyrus Brungart, of Millheim, had more than enough delegates to nominate him on first ballot, and on that was fittingly put the cap-sheaf of nominating him by acclamation, amid wild shouts of approval. There never was a Centre county Brungart but what was a Democrat of the strictest sect and a citizen of unblemished character, and Cyrus Brungart, the nominee for Sheriff, in every respect, as citizan, business man, generosity and affability, keeps aloft the good name of the large and influential Brungart connection, none of whom ever sought office, and the first deserved recognition is well bestowed in our nominee for Sheriff.

For Commissioner, that faithful farmer, Daniel Heckman, has been renominated, upon the principle, "well-done, thou good and faithful servant enter" thou upon thy second term, fittingly dost thou deserve this reward. Daniel Heckman has been true as all Heckmans have been; he has been tried and not found wanting. He has served one term as Commissioner, for the best interests of the tax-payers.

P. H. Meyer, of Harris, is the other nominee for Commissioner. He also hails from good and highly respected Democratic stock, and is so well known in every section of the county as a professor of music (besides his occupation as a farmer) that he needs no extended introduction, suffice it to say he is a gentleman of good character and well qualified for the position for which he has been placed in nomination. Having stood the brunt three years ago, unsuccessfully, he is entitled to, and should receive the entire Democratic support.

Than Wm. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, no more worthy and deserving gentleman could have been nominated for Treasurer. He is the personification of honesty and integrity and a Democrat in whom there is no guile. A workingman all his life-time, a Christian gentleman, respected by all who know him, honored and trusted by all who had dealings with him, Wm. T. Speer's name will add strength to the ticket.

A. G. Archey carried off the prize for Register. He is one of Ferguson township's most active Democrats; his qualifications for the position are all that could be desired; he is a gentleman of unimpeachable character; intelligent, pleasing social qualities, and obliging. The citizens of the county oft have occasion to call at the Register's office, and it is much satisfaction to find the incumbent possessed of the qualities above set forth as belonging to Mr. Archey.

J. C. Harper, the nominee for Recorder, has shown his qualifications for any court house position by years of service; his obliging disposition has gained him many friends and no fault could be found with the manner in which he discharged his duties. He will be re-elected Recorder by the regular Democratic majority.

William H. Tibbens, of College, and John H. Beck, of Walker, were nomited for Auditors. This is one of the most important offices in the county. It requires men of first-class business qualifications and judgment to properly discharge its duties. With these names at the bottom, the ticket rests upon a solid foundation.

It will hustle the opposition, Quay and anti-Quay, to match the above ticket. Combined they can't defeat it.

The end of the Filipino war is not yet in sight. Aguinaldo has proclaimed himself dictator.

Grange No. 5, in Columbia county, is after Gov. Stone with a sharp stick for cutting down the school appropriation.

Saturday was a bad day for Quay in Lebanon, Huntingdon, Erie and Tioga counties. He only gets 2 out of 9 delegates.

Mr. A. J. Cassatt was elected president of the Pennsylvania railroad by the board of directors of that corporation. Mr. Cassatt started at the very bottom as a railroad hand, and was promoted until now he occupies the highest position in that great corporation.

The pension list of the United States has apparently reached the high-water mark and is now falling. On June 30, 1898, there were 993,714 names on the list. Now there are but 992,644. The largest number of names ever on the pension rolls was 994,081 in August, 1898.

In several respects the Peace Conference, now in session at The Hague, is the most remarkable assemblage of the nations which history records. Of the 1,600,000,000 people who constitute the population of the entire world, about 1,400,000,000 are represented in that gathering.

Both sides express confidence in the outcome of the trials of the legislative bribery suits, which will be called in the Dauphin county court to-day, 14. Counsel for the accused say the testimony is so contradictory and inconclusive that no jury would convict. Then why try to tamper with the grand jury to ignore the bill?

The entire plant of the Nordlinger fireworks, was destroyed by an explosion the other day. Also the Pain's Fireworks Company's plant, on Loug Island, was wrecked by an explosion on same day.

Now what will the little boy do for fire crackers on the "glorious Fourth" so near at hand?

During the eleven months ending with May there flowed into the United States treasury the magnificent sum of $436,000,000, collected for the most part on consumption through tariff and internal revenue taxes. Every penny of this came from the pockets of the people. During the same months we expended $573,709,973, of which $281,000,000 for pensions.

The attorney general, Sir Richard Webster, and others of the British Venezuelan boundary commission started for Paris. The opening speech of Sir Richard Webster is expected to last sixteen days.

That's nothing compared with the speech of bosh read by Quay in the Senate, called a tariff speech, a few years ago, which lasted six weeks. It was done to cause delay, and is a monument to his statesmanship.

At a meeting of manufacturers of plows, harrows, seeders and kindred implements, held in Chicago, it was decided to make a general increase in prices. Committees were appointed to prepare a new schedule. These committees will report to a meeting of the Northwestern Plow Association to be called next fall. It is thought a general increase of from 15 to 25 per cent. will be made.

The implement trust, under high tariff protection is laying tribute upon the farmer.

The Philadelphia "Press" indicts Governor Stone for specific violation of the constitution in not only one but several instances, and the Philadelphia "Record" demands his impeachment. The Philadelphia "Ledger" declares "both are right"—that Stone has violated the constitution in repeated instances and should be impeached. It doubts, however, whether Stone will call the present Legislature together impeach himself, and what kind of a Legislature we will elect next year, who can tell? Stone elected, boasting, that he was "no Quay man." His boast now is that he will do anything the Boss calls on him to do, openly and flagrantly defying the constitution in obeying orders. He is the most disreputable governor Pennsylvania has ever had. The evidence is that Republican papers which supported him now call for his impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors. "Bill" Stone is a daisy, and no mistake.

Charles H. Bergner, of Harrisburg, private counsel for the house prosecuting committee in the legislative bribery cases, claims to have information that certain members of the Dauphin county grand jury have been offered $100 apiece to vote to ignore the bills of indictment against the defendants. "While I am not prepared to divulge all the facts in my possession" Mr. Bergner said, "I will say that if the attempts to secure the votes of the grand jury are not stopped I will have the parties arrested for embracery before the bribery cases are submitted to the jury. The attorneys for the defense disclaim all knowledge of the scheme and inform me that if it was being done it was without their knowledge. I have conveyed my information to the district attorney and counsel for the defense and if necessary I will bring it to the attention of the court. If the parties persist in their efforts to corrupt the jury I will make public their names and have them arrested for embracery."

SNAPS FOR 10,000 HENCHMEN.

President McKinley's recent civil service order, says the Washington correspondent of the New York World, is not merely a "step backward;" it is a long leap toward the corrupt and chaotic conditions which prevailed before there was any serious thought of putting civil service law in force.

When the order was issued friends of the Administration announced that it would exempt 4000 office holders from the operations of the law. The declaration of this departure from the precedents of years caused great surprise and much condemnation. It appears, however, that not half of the tale was told.

Experts who have just concluded an examination of the effect of the order declare that it will place more than ten thousand offices at the disposal of Republican spoilsmen.

Trying to Down Ex-Governor Hastings.

The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph's Harrsisburg correspondent says: The Quay machine is making a bitter fight against Ex-Governor Hastings and his friends in Centre county for State delegates. The primaries will be held early in July, and all the power and influence of the machine is being used to punish the former governor. The Quayites want to get even with him for his hostility to the "Old Man," and his crusade against the treasury looters in the legislature of '97. They have secured control of the county organization and of the State and federal patronage through Congressman Arnold and Gov. Stone.

The governor is using the postoffices to strengthen the machine and expects to render it further assistance by appointing none but Quayites as census enumerators. The governor is keeping certain Hastings appointees in office until after the primaries to hold them in line for the Quay candidates. Some of these officeholders refuse to desert an old friend for a new, and rather than turn their back on Hastings they will resign. Neither faction has selected delegates, although both are quietly organizing in every district in the county. Gen. Hastings may not be a candidate himself, but his friends say that his favorites will be elected.

The Quayites are trying to frighten one of Hastings' lieutenants by threatening the dismissal of his mother as a deputy factory inspector unless he supports the Quay candidates. His name is Keller, a son of the late Col. D. S. Keller, and is practicing law at Bellefonte. Mrs. M. E. Keller, of Philadelphia, is his mother, and her position depends entirely on the son. If he supports the machine she will be promptly dismissed and her place filled by one more useful to Quay.

AWFUL TORNADO.

Report That 200 Lives Were Lost in Wisconsin.

A very heavy storm is reported Monday night to have swept over Hastings, Minn., and Hudson and New Richmond, Wis.

One report places the number of dead at New Richmond at 200.

At Minneapolis, during the day darkness and a downpour of water fell over the city for an hour, and 2.34 inches of rain fell, and the lower part of the city was passable only in boats.

Winona, Minn., came very near being drowned out that night. Dams and bridges were swept away.

Great damage was done at Fountain City. Fruit and crops on all lowlands are a total loss.

Sixteen hours of rain at Black River Falls, Wis., caused much damage, and at Gatesville 20 hours of rain damaged crops and carried away bridges.

ANOTHER TORNADO.

Herman, Nebraska, Wiped Out.—100 Persons Killed.

A tornado struck the town of Herman, in Nebraska, on Tuesday evening, and wiped the place out of existence. Herman is a place of about 300 inhabitants.

A conductor on the evening train from Sioux City passed through the place not long after the storm, and he says not a building in town is left standing. He counted 12 dead bodies lying in the streets. The killed will undoubtedly run up to a hundred, if not higher.

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills. H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

What is Celery King?

It is an herb drink, and is a positive cure for constipation, headache, nervous disorders, rheumatism, kidney diseases, and the various troubles arising from a disordered stomach and torpid liver. It is a most agreeable medicine, and is recommended by physicians generally. Remember, it *cures* constipation.

Celery King is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and dealers. 1

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

MONEY

o——o

If you want to embezzle money, get a cashiership in a bank.

If you want to make money, get a job in a mint.

If you want to find money, go to Klondike.

But if you want to save money

BUY YOUR SHOES
of the
Potters Mills
Bargain Store.

Nine pairs sold on the 27th. Six customers asked for same kind I had last year, shows that our goods speak for themselves.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce.

All the Latest Styles in Men's and Boys Summer Hats.

Also a large line of everyday Straw Hats at unheard of values for the money.

Soap has advanced in market, but came down with us. We are now selling the largest 2-4-5c. Soap you ever saw.

Give us a trial and be convinced of low prices.

F. A. CARSON,
POTTERS MILLS, PA.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale at the late residence of George Krape, deceased, one mile north-west of Spring Mills, Pa., on

— MONDAY, JULY 24TH, 1899, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate, containing

195 ACRES and 155 PERCHES,

neat measure. The same will be offered in two separate tracts, and after as a whole. Bounded and described as follows:

No. 1. Bounded on the north by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and William Weaver and others; on the east by lands of Allison Bros., on the south by Allison Bros., and public road.

On the west by private road and tract No 2, and lands of Ilgen Bros., containing 109 Acres and 30 Perches, 6 acres of which are well timbered with white pine, white oak, red oak, etc. Thereon erected a two story Rail Dwelling House, 30x34 feet, L, 12x16 feet; Summer House, 20x14 feet; wood house, oven house, wash house, spring house and ice house, together with other outbuildings. Also a large Bank Barn 47x84 with manure shed attached 20x24, power shed, 2 corn houses, buggy shed, pig stable, etc. A large orchard with the choicest varieties of fruit, together with a choice pear orchard, and plenty of grapes, quinces and other fruits on the premises. A good supply of water close to the buildings; a good well at the barn, two springs and a cistern close to the house, the one is a sulphur spring. The buildings are almost as good as new and in good condition.

No 2. Bounded on the north by public road and tract No. 1, on the east by private road and tract No. 1, on the south by lands of Allison Bros. and Andrew Corman, and on the west by lands of Ilgen Bro., containing 95 Acres and 125 Perches, of which there are about 9 acres of the best of timber in the valley. Thereon erected a two-story Plank Frame Dwelling House 18x32; L, 11x18, also a large Summer House, wood house, pig stable and corn crib and other outbuildings. A barn 40x39, with sheds attached; a good well and cistern at the house, together with a fine thrifty young orchard of the choicest varieties of fruit, and in good bearing condition. These buildings are all new and recently built. The farms are well located, and have been some of best producing farms in the county. The soil will be sufficient to convince any who wish to make an investment.

Terms will be made known on day of sale, by
M. L. RISHEL,
Ex'r. of etc., of George Krape, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Sarah J. Sankey, late of Centre Hall Boro, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAS GREGG, Administrator.
CLEMENT DALE, Attorney. Milesburg, Pa. may 11-6t

THE BEST OF THEM ALL!!

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Contains a complete novel in every number, in addition to a large quantity of useful and entertaining reading matter.

No continued stories, which are so objectionable to most readers.

It should be in every household. Subscription, $3.00 per year.

Agents wanted in every town, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF POTTER Township School District for the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1899.

Whole number of schools	15
Number of teachers employed	15
Number of pupils enrolled in all schools	520
Average daily attendance	398
Amount of tax levied for school purposes	3

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—MONEY RECEIVED.

Received from State Appropriation	$2151 13
From Collector, including all taxes	2263 11
From Co. Treas., unseated lands, fines	59 00
Total receipts	4473 24

MONEY PAID OUT.

For tuition	163 56
For teachers' wages	2717 06
For rent and repairs	213 80
For fuel and contingencies	404 04
Fees of collectors, $59.55, treas., $39 27	39 27
Salary of sec'y, etc	50 00
For debt and interest	94 67
For school books	175 57
For supplies	77 45
For all other purposes and sundry ex	30 94
Total money paid out	3966 36

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on on hand	$506 88

D. G. FORTNEY,
W. W. SPANGLER,
D. K. KELLER,
Auditors.

The above account has been duly audited by the auditors of this district, and certified by them to be correct.
G. H. EMERICK, President.
C. W. SLACK, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Rachael E. Bartholomew, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Ex'r.
may25-6t Centre Hall, Pa.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Runkle, late of Gregg township, deceased: Mary E. Bloom and A. G. Bloom her husband, Spring Mills, Pa.; Sarah Beatty, Spring Mills, Pa.; Lydia Sankey, Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.; James W. Runkle, Middleburg, Snyder county, Pa.; Israel Runkle, Woodward, Centre county, Pa; John W. Runkle, Middleburg, Snyder county, Pa.; Adaline Musser and Robert Musser her husband, Spring Mills, Pa.; Lot Calvin Runkle, Williamsport, Pa.; Robert D. Runkle, Spring Mills, Pa; Daniel F. Runkle, Spring Mills, Pa.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1899, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

TUESDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1899.

At 10 o'clock, a m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper. All that certain messuage or tenement and tract or piece of land situate in Gregg township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post thence along lands of William Gentzel, north 20 degrees west 155 perches to a stone, thence along the land of Adam Jameson and James Evans, south 69½ degrees west 127 perches to a stone, thence along land of Thomas Sankey south 23¾ degrees east 159 perches to a post, thence along land of the heirs of Levi Reeder, north 67½ degrees east 136 perches to the place of beginning, containing 126 acres and 53 perches and allowance of six per cent for roads.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, May 18, 1899.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale a large and valuable farm situate about one-fourth (¼) of a mile from Penn Cave Station, along the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, in Potter Township, Centre County, now occupied by M. B. Duck, containing

179 ACRES AND 102 PERCHES,

more or less; having thereon erected a fine frame dwelling house, a good, large bank barn, and other needed out buildings, in good condition. There is running water at the door, and Sinking Creek, a stream of pure water passes through the farm about ten rods south of the buildings. There is also a large orchard of bearing apple trees on the place and a great quantity of smaller fruits. About 150 acres are cleared, fenced and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered with pine, oak and other valuable timber. The farm is within easy reach of markets, railroads, postoffice, schools and churches. To any person desiring a home and a good farm it is as convenient and desirable as any in Centre County. For price and conditions upon which the same will be sold, inquiry can be made of the executors of Jonathan Tressler, deceased, as follows:

ISAAC TRESSLER, Linden Hall, Pa.
DANIEL J. TRESSLER, Linden Hall, Pa.
JOSEPH TRESSLER, Pleasant Gap, Pa.
FORTNEY & WALKER, Attorneys for Estate, Bellefonte, Pa.
apr6-3m

Just received a large consignment of

Oxford Ties,
One-strap Sandals,

In Russet and Black.

Patent Leather Sandals,

Prices to suit everybody, from 87c. to $1.50. Call while stock is complete.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

For a Good Penny Picture

Come to my gallery.

I will make Penny Pictures every Saturday until further notice.

15 Genuine Photos 15cts.

Cabinets, Mantellos, ...and Florentines

All sizes and styles of photos furnished. Crayon Work, Pastel and India Ink, and Water Colors supplied, at prices guaranteed to be lower than others. Out-door views a specialty.

Carbons guaranteed as good as the best from $1.75 to $3.00.

T. C. BARTGES,
Centre Hall.
Gallery in Kreamer building. feb9-2m

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21 1899

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.08 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.25 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 5.25 p m., New York, 9.50 p. m, Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 2.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.35 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.38 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13, Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Willkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Willkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward.				Eastward.	
P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P M	
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55	
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47	
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39	
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35	
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27	
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16	
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08	
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43	
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32	
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25	
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17	
3 25	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10	
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02	
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55	
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48	
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43	
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38	
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34	
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24	
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21	
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.15 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD		
12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	12	7½	11½
P M	P M	A M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

¿Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.			May 18, 1896.	Read Up.		
No. 1	No 5	No 3		No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 25		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
=7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Jared Kreamer, of Rebersburg, gave us a pop visit, looking the picture of health.

——W. A. Sandoe went to Harrisburg Tuesday afternoon to attend the Democratic State Convention.

——Miss Maybelle Keller has been appointed one of the operators in the new telephone exchange here.

——Mr. and Mrs. John Foreman, of near Centre Hill, spent yesterday with their son Frank, in town.

——Mrs. John Harper has been visiting at the home of her son, Recorder J. C. Harper, for the last week.

——Prof. and Mrs. C. L. Gramley, of Rebersburg, were the guests at the home of Mr. Simon Harper yesterday.

——Prof. James Gregg, of Milesburg, was in town yesterday, looking up the book business with the school directors.

——Mrs. Mary Hartman, of Mifflinburg, was the guest at the home of her brother, George W. Ocker, on Monday and Tuesday.

——Miss Romie Van Pelt arrived home last Friday from Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., on the College vacation.

——Miss Tace Kreamer left on Tuesday morning on an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. Samuel Heckman, at Lock Haven.

——Mrs. H. G. Strohmeier has been quite ill the last two or three weeks, suffering from stomach complaint. She is slowly improving again.

——Mr. Wm. Goodhart, one of the good and substantial citizens of near Spring Mills, was in town yesterday spending the day with friends.

——Samuel Rowe has been employed by a Western house to handle their line of engines and stone crushers. He is now traveling through Michigan and Wisconsin.

——Rev. S. H. Eisenberg returned home from Tiffin, Ohio, last week. He was in attendance at the Reformed Synod, and had been absent about three weeks.

——Lewis Waltz, one of our esteemed patrons of Gregg, gave us a call and gave his label the '99 cast. He informs us his wife is still suffering from an attack of paralysis months ago. His corn needed a second planting but he thinks it will catch up.

——C. J. Shaffer, our traveling salesman, has come out and announced himself as a full-fledged candidate for Recorder on the Republican ticket. Jeff is in the fight to win the nomination, but he won't get anything more than that. This is a Democratic year for Centre county.

——Will Boozer went to Hazleton on Monday to attend the State Camp Sons of Veterans, which meets there this week. He is the delegate from the Centre Hall Camp. Other members who went with him were Harry Harper, Ed. Riter and John Martz. The boys all went in full uniform.

——John. C. Miller, of Bellefonte, out as a Republican candidate for Recorder, is scouring through our valley putting up jobs for his nomination. He called at this office yesterday, and in a short time he was confronted by his opponent, Jeff. Shaffer. We kept a good stout club handy to "salivate" either one of the boys should they get gay within these sacred Democratic precincts. We expected trouble when they came together, but they simply exchanged salutations, no confidences however, and then each took a sneak in different directions hunting up voters, and a vague explanation why the good farmers in our valley are justified in paying an increase in school taxes so that Quay's spoilsmen would have more boodle.

Makes a Vast Difference.

It makes all the difference in the world what kind of a burden a man carries as to how he complains of the load, says an exchange. Twelve pounds of baby makes a man tired unto death in less than two hours, whereas 130 pounds of sweetheart used to sit on the lap from 8 p. m. to 12.30 a. m. without a murmer from the owner of the lap. Half a mile to church is a long walk when a ten mile tramp around a billiard table is recreation.

Death From Headache Powder.

At Glen Union, Clinton county, Mrs. John Grugan, while suffering from severe headache, swallowed headache powder. She soon became speechless, lost the use of her limbs and lapsed into unconsciousness. Physicians did all they could to restore her, but she died next afternoon.

In Pittsburg there were three deaths from taking Kohler's headache powders.

$500.00 MORE IN PRIZES.

Another Great Offer Which is Open to All Boys and Girls.

The great success of the first series of prize pictures has caused the publishers of the great Philadelphia "Sunday Press" to announce another competition in which prizes worth $500.00 will be given to the successful boys and girls. There are over 100 prizes, and any boy or girl can compete. The contest will begin next Sunday, June 18. Everybody should get the Philadelphia "Sunday Press" of that date.

SPRING MILLS.

Some of our Young Men Reprimanded for Disturbing Church Services.

Dr. D. M. Wolf and Miss Mabel Sankey will close their schools this week.

What has become of the Spring Mills base ball club; have they disbanded?

The Spring Mills Castle K. of G. E., report having had a delightful picnic on Thursday last.

A. E. Miller and wife, of Lock Haven, formerly of our village, were here for a few days last week.

Coal operations in this neighborhood seems to be in a quiescent state. Were the efforts to obtain coal only the attempt and not the deed?

Hiram Durst is putting the finishing touches on his handsome residence, painting it entirely white. The building presents a very attractive appearance.

The foundation for the building located on the Avenue above the Spring Mills planing mill, and to be occupied as a skim station or cream separator, is about finished. The erection of the building will be commenced at once.

The Democratic ticket as nominated at Tuesday's convention meets with the approval of a majority of Democrat in this locality, and is regarded as an unusually strong ticket; of course some were disappointed, but this was to be expected.

On Sunday morning last D. H. Ruhl, our popular landlord and Republican candidate for the nomination for sheriff, had a slight attack of vertigo, but it passed off in a day or two, and like the Duke of Glouster he can now exultingly exclaim "Richard's himself again."

Several young meu were before Magistrate Grenoble on Monday evening last, to answer the charge of disturbing the congregation of the Lutheran church in Georges valley. After a sharp reprimand and paying the costs they were allowed to depart, with the understanding that if repeated, it would oblige them to appear in Bellefonte and prove a very serious matter.

Merrill, son of Archibald Allison, Esq., of our village, a student in the Susquhanna University, at Selinsgrove, Pa., is at present home on his vacation. Merrill is a lad of uncommon promise; highly polished in his manners, very quiet and reserved, brilliant in conversation, and evidently at no distant day will make his mark.

MILLHEIM.

The Telephone People Have Trouble in Putting up Their Poles.

A. C. Musser and wife left on Tuesday for Renova, to pay a visit to Mr. Musser's sister, Mrs. J. H. Swartz.

Mrs. C. H. Morris and Mrs. J. W. Stover are among the Millheim representatives at State College this week.

Rev. H. W. Buck and son Harry are at New Berlin this week, attending the commencement of Central Penna. College.

The wheat fields have improved very much of late. The outlook is for a much better yield than was anticipated earlier in the season.

Already the cherry vender plies his vocation on our streets. The early varieties are large and of a fine flavor; no trouble to induce people to buy.

J. H. Auman the fruit gardner of our town, is at present disposing of his crop of strawberries. The fruit is very large and of the finest varieties.

P. H. Musser and family took a trip overland to Williamsport, leaving here on Saturday morning. While in the city they were the guests of D. J. Brown, a former resident of this place.

The water question evidently has been lost sight of during the political excitement of the last few weeks. But the matter is now likely to receive attention.

The men employed in putting up the poles for the Commercial Telephone company, had some very unpleasant experiences with some of our citizens concerning the location of the poles. Some people are always "otherwise."

The Democratic primaries were largely attended on last Saturday; in many places the vote polled was as large as that polled at the regular election. Of course the heelers got their work in, and many an innocent, honest voter was prevailed upon to vote for the other fellow. Some few candidates were left, and the number that will be around to interview the people has been materially decreased by Saturday's result.

COLYER.

Interesting News Items from that Busy Section.

Farmers are busy cultivating corn; some are still replanting.

Mrs. John Love, of Centre Hall, visited at the home of Wm. Merts and O. K. Love last week.

J. S. Houseman preached quite an interesting sermon in the United Ev. church Sunday evening.

Misses Cora and Rosa Mayes, of Millheim, visited friends and relatives in our section several days this and last week.

Thomas Farner has returned home on a short vacation from Lebanon, where he is taking a short-hand and commercial course.

Jackson Weaver is hustling the work on his new house; he has it under roof and in a few days will be ready for the plasterers.

John Boyer, of Ohio, who has been visiting Union county friends and relatives, returned to the home of his son Reuben, our energetic merchant.

Clyde Boyer intends giving up his position as operator and will assist Perry Cole firing the dinky on the lumber road at Linden Hall.

Henry Stoner has gone to Harrisburg and will purchase a new engine to propel his new machine bought last fall. Henry seems to see prosperity beaming in the future.

G. P. Meiss is already preparing for a general good time on the evening of July 4th. Mr. Meiss expects having a grand display of fire works; balloon ascension, and festival furnishing ice cream, cakes, candies and bananas. All are cordially invited to attend the feast of the 4th.

Centre Hill

The recent warm wave was rather hard on the candidates.

George Hettinger and family visited relatives at Centre Hall, on Sunday.

Centre Hill was well represented at the Teachers' examination at Centre Hall yesterday.

The Commercial Telephone Company stretched two more wires along the line this week.

Mrs. Ellen Burkholder left last week for New Jersey, where she will spend a few weeks among relatives

Quite a number of our citizens attended the Democratic county convention at Bellefonte on Tuesday. They report a large crowd.

Misses Cora and Rosie Maize, two bright and accomplished young ladies of Millheim, visited at the home of A. C. Ripka a few days this week.

Stamp Statistics.

In a recently published catalogue of the postage stamps of the world are some interesting statistics. The total number of all known varieties of stamps issued by all the governments of the world up to the present time is 13,811. Of this number 131 have been issued in Great Britain and 3,843 in the various British colonies and protectorates, leaving 9,837 for the rest of the world. Or, dividing the totals among the continents, Europe issued 3,359; Asia, 2,571. Africa, 2,390; America, 4,656, and Oceanica, 905.

Taking the countries separately, the most prolific in stamps is the United States, which leads the list with 287 followed (curiously enough) by Spain with 278, and Uruguay and Shanghai with 215 each. Two of the British colonies have issued more varieties of stamps than the mother country—Victoria with 174, and Ceylon with 138. The rarest stamps, consequently the most expensive, are the Mauritus, worth $5,000 each; one British Guiana of the same value; one of the Hawaii appraised at $4,000; one of Roumania at $1,500 and several of the United States at from $500 to $1,200 each.

Summer Outings.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the summer of 1899:

To the north, including Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Roberval (Lake St. John,) the Saguenay, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride through the Highlands of the Hudson, July 22 to Angust 7. Rate, $125; August 12 to 25, visiting same points as first tour except Roberval and the Saguenay. Rate, $100 for the round trip, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Harrisburg. Proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and further information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. jun15-2t

Bicycle Trust.

A bicycle trust, with $80,000,000 behind it, has just been organized, and it is said that nearly every bicycle manufacturing establishment in the country has become a member of the combine. The trust has secured the control of the tube and billet works and of many of the rim manufacturing establishments. It is said that the trust will increase the price of bicycles, and that no wheel will be sold under $50. The increase in price is to take place on August 1, 1899, and it is stated that after that date all wheels will be handled by one dealer in each city. Orders that are placed now for wheels will be filled at the regular prices, but after August 1st, the orders will be filled at trust prices.

Reduced Rates to St. Louis.

On account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, at St. Louis, Mo., June 20 to 23, 1899, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets from points on its line, to St. Louis and return, at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will be sold June 18 and 19, good to return until June 25.

For specific rates and conditions apply to ticket agents.

Recent Union County Deaths.

Mifflinburg, Winfield Scott Moyer, age 47 years.

Limestone, Henry Smith, age 68 y.

Lewisburg, John Eeg, age 71 years.

Buffalo twp., wife of Levi Arbogast, aged 58 years.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years, and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard, Claremore, Ark. Sold J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Was Justly Punished.

Jacob Olmsted, of near Linden, who a few weeks ago snubbed a cow's tail until it was jerked out by the roots, was sentenced by Judge Metzger, at Williamsport, to fifteen months' imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
June 8	86	60	clear.
" 9	71	56	part cloudy.
" 10	69	59	cloudy.
" 11	70	44	cloudy.
" 12	72	62	cloudy.
" 13	78	65	cloudy.
" 14	86	69	cloudy.

Rain: On 8, afternoon, .23 inch.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	68
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.
Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	68
Corn	35
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.
Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	67
Corn ears	35
Shelled Corn	36
Rye	40
Oats	25
Barley	36
Potatoes	45
Eggs	13
Butter	12
Lard	5½
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	$1 00

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, June 14.

Wheat, No. 2, Penn'a red, 76.

Corn, No. 2, 39c.

Eggs, fresh, 14a15c.

Butter, fancy creamery, 18.1-2a19c.

Live Poultry, per lb.:

Fowls, 11c; old roosters, 7.1-2c.

Spring chickens, 2a2.1-2 lbs. apiece, 25a28c.; 1a1.1-2 lbs., 20a24c.

Old ducks, 8a9c; spring ducks, 12a13.

Strawberries, 8a10c a quart.; fair to good, 4a7c a qt.

Old potatoes, 40a50c.

Baled Hay and Straw per ton:

Timothy hay, choice, $15; mixed, $12.

Straight rye straw, $8.75; wheat and oats straw, 7.50a8.

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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Carbolic Soap For Green Fly—How Deep to Plant Potatoes—A Good Grazing Plant—Alsike Clover, etc.

Carbolic Soap for Green Fly.

The ordinary rose aphis and other species can be destroyed by the application of a solution made as follows: Dissolve 1 pound of carbolic soap in 2 gallons of boiling water; add 1 pint of this mixture to 4 quarts of soft water and apply morning and evening to the infested plants.

How Deep to Plant Potatoes.

Except for the very earliest planting it is better on rich, dry soil to cover potato seed at least four inches deep. Then there will be no temptation to throw the earth around the potato as it grows, making a hill through which the tubers will grow outside the soil, and be made worthless for cooking by exposure to the sun. A potato that has been "greened" properly makes the best seed, but in some of the potatoes that are greened in fall the eyes appear to be destroyed, so that the potato is not even good for seed.

A Good Grazing Plant.

Rape is a grazing plant, not a nay plant, and belongs to the same order as cabbage, kale, mustard, etc. It is especially suited to the taste of sheep, cattle and pigs, and for grazing sheep and swine has no superior, but it is not suited to the taste of horses, and may not be classed among the valuable grazing plants for horses. On good, friable, fertile soils it will produce twenty to thirty and even forty tons of green feed per acre, according to soil and season. There are sixty pounds of rape seed to the bushel, dry measure, though it is rarely bought and sold by measure, but almost entirely by weight. Four pounds to the acre, if sown brogdcast, is quite enough, or two and one-half pounds to the acre if sown in drills twenty-six or thirty inches apart. For early summer grazing sow in oat seeding time, and for late summer and fall grazing sow in June and July. Fit your ground the same as for oats or corn.—American Sheep Breeder.

Alsike Clover.

It seemed a few years ago as if red clover growing must be abandoned because of insect midges that destroyed the seed in the blossom, and the worm that ate both blossom and leaf. Both these have in most clover-growing districts found parasitic enemies that keep the destroyer in check. If there is any place where red clover is still hard to grow alsike or Swedish clover is a good substitute. It is a true clover, and intermediate in size between white and red clover, and making in its first crop a fine, sweet hay. Unfortunately, when this crop is cut the plant dies out, as it is a true biennial, dying after bearing its seed the second year. Alsike clover is often sown with timothy, which it will so overshadow that scarcely a spear of timothy can be seen among the alsike. The alsike needs to be cut so early that what timothy there is has not got to the heading-out stage. Hence it sprouts readily, and makes an astonishing growth, feeding on the alsike roots that have perished a few weeks before. A good crop of timothy hay can be cut in August on land that has borne alsike hay two months before, and that then only showed a very little straggling timothy among the clover.

Grass-Fed Pigs.

A few years ago many writers on agriculture were enthusiastic over what they supposed were the advantages of keeping hogs and pigs on grass and clover, as being so much less expensive than grain, besides making a better quality of pork. We do not hear much about this cheapness of grass for pigs now. Considering their nutrition, grass and clover are far dearer foods than grain, especially for the pig, which has a smaller stomach in proportion to its size than any other domestic animal. In this fact of its small stomach lies the principal value of the hog as a cheap producer of meat, for it has more meat with less waste matter than in any ruminant animal. If we could oblige the hog to eat enough grass to maintain good condition, that would enlarge the stomach beyond all proportions for a hog, and yet the animal would be but half nourished. What feeding hogs on grass results in is seen in the half-wild hogs of the South, which are gaunt and so fleet that no negro thief in search of juicy pig can catch them. They only fatten when nuts ripen in the fall. Nuts are about the most concentrated nutriment that can be found. The pig needs mainly concentrated food. What else he requires is best fed to him in small quantities, clover in its season. But the best food to aid digestion in pigs is beets, which even hogs that are highly fed on corn or other grains will eat greedily. Mangel wurtzel or some coarse-growing beets are usually recommended, but we should advise growing sugar beets for this use, and then not give the pigs all they eat of beets, lest they lessen their grain ration too much. Hogs are so fond of beets that if allowed all they will eat they will surfeit themselves with a food that is not as nutritious as it should be for the owners' profit.—American Cultivator.

Success With Aquatics.

The best success with aquatics is to be had where they may be grown in ponds or streams, but there are several classes that may be readily grown in tubs, and such are eminently suited to grounds of small dimensions. A position in full sunshine, but sheltered from winds, is required for the best results, besides a tub properly prepared. The best tubs for the purpose when a number of plants are to be grown are half-barrels of oak. If but two or three plants are to be grown, an oak tub such as is used for butter and lard will answer. The tub should be filled two-thirds full of heavy sod, with the soil attached well broken up and mixed with half-rotten stable manure free from straw. Pack this down firmly and cover it with two inches of sand. Place the plants so that their crowns will be just under the surface of the soil. Fill the tubs with water and keep them full to within an inch of the top all the time.

While many of the tender aquatics can be successfully grown in tubs, the hardy varieties here named are recommended to the beginner. Probably not once in a hundred times would failure result if the tubs were prepared as directed by planting the well-known pond lily or the Cape Cod water lily, N. Chromatella is a good variety for the novice to grow, and is in striking contrast to the others in foliage and blossoms. The young leaves are mottled with brown, and the large yellow flowers of delicious fragrance are produced in great abundance from early spring until frost. If taller plants are desired, the sacred lotus is easily grown in tubs by itself. The foliage is broad and attractive, and the fragrant blossom in bud is of a beautiful shade of pink when fully open.

Even on small grounds space may be found for a few small fruit plants that will supply the home table with all the fruit desired. For home use the selection of varieties, next to hardiness and vigor, should be guided by quality. The best varieties among small fruits are usually those that will not stand long-distance shipping. Among strawberries care should be used to select varieties with perfect blossoms unless two or more varieties are chosen, so that any of the imperfect flower sorts (those containing pistils only) will be fertilized by pollen from the blossoms of the others. For the best success with strawberries in the garden the soil should be well enriched to a considerable depth and well spaded. Set the plants about a foot or fifteen inches apart, with a path every third row. The ground must be kept free from weeds.—Chicago Record.

Pear and Apple Blight.

This species og blight is due to a very minute germ which finds access to the tender cells and juices inside the projecting bark of the tree. There it multiplies into unfold billions, turning the healthy sap into a poisonous fluid, and causing serious injury or death to a part of the tree and in extreme cases to the entire tree. What will stop it? When the blight is rampant in the orchard very little, if anything, can be done to stop it. The dead and dying leaves and branches are but the natural result of the disease that has long been ravaging the vital parts within. It is the sickly portion of a blighted leaf or branch that contains the elements of danger.

Fighting fire blight can only be done effectively by preventive measures. Nothing will cure it, so far as is known, short of fire. Nor will spraying even check it. The disease is too deeply seated to be reached by outside treatment. It will go from apple to pear or quince trees, or from them to the apple. The wild red haw and some other pomaceous trees are slightly affected by it. The germs will not multiply when the temperature is cool. They lie dormant during the winter time, and under the warming influences of spring they begin to grow. A liquid oozes out of the diseased branches, which contains millions of these deadly germs. This is carried on the feets of insects and in other ways to neighboring trees, where the germs find lodgment. They are often introduced through the delicate floral organs, where they find easy access to the circulating sap. From there the disease soon spreads into the twigs and then into the larger branches. They also enter through the tender growth of the new wood. It is there that the disease most commonly appears, especially on apple and quince trees, during the warm, sultry weather in June and July, when the shoots are very tender. Where thunder showers are very frequent in mid-summer, the conditions are just right for the introduction and propagation of the disease, which has caused some to think that electricity did the damage.

As has already been said, preventive measures are the only kind to use. The sources of infection must be destroyed. If the sickly, half-matured twigs are cut off below where any disease exists there can be little opportunity for its spread. The great difficulty is, to know when we are below the disease. No one can tell absolutely how far down it may extend, except the most skillful scientist, and with a compound microscope. It is usually safe, however, to cut a foot or a little more below where there is the least outward sign of any affection. If the cut is not made below the diseased part there is great danger, if not certainty, of carrying the germs on the knife or saw to healthy wood in cutting off other branches. The trees should be carefully gone over in late fall or early winter, but any time before the trees bloom will do.—H. E. Van Deman in New England Homestead.

Poultry Notes.

Burn all old nests as soon as brood is taken from it.

Do not keep pigeons in or near the poultry house. Mites seem to thrive on them.

Dry food is best for little chicks—first johnny cake, then rolled oats, then cracked corn and wheat.

Young chicks drink often and should therefore be given fresh water several times daily.

KIDNAPPINGS BY THOUSANDS.

Many Notable Cases in the List of the Last Thirty Years.

There have been more than one thousand kidnapping cases within the last thirty years sufficiently noteworthy to attract widespread attention, and these must be but a small proportion of the total number. In the great majority of instances the children were speedily recovered, but the fate of many has remained a mystery up to the present day.

While playing with another lad one summer day, near his father's residence, in Germantown, Pa., Charlie Ross, four years old, was induced to take a drive in a buggy by two apparently friendly men. This was July 1, 1874. Since that day the lad has never been seen by his friends. The father, Christian Ross, instituted a search with the aid of the police, which failed to reveal the whereabouts of the child.

An advertisement offering a reward elicited a reply from the abductors, who demanded a ransom of $20,000. Mr. Ross did not possess this sum and the negotiations proved fruitless. The city of Philadelphia offered a reward of $20,000 for the apprehension of the abductors.

This set every detective in the United States on the alert. Every clew was followed. Many times the boy was reported found, but the reports proved false. The trail was lost until the following December, when two burglars were fatally shot in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. They admitted having abducted Charlie Ross, but died without disclosing the child's whereabouts. This was the last information ever received about Charlie Ross. To this day his fate remains a mystery.

Mary Tinsdale, fourteen years old, left her home at No. 233 Thompson street, New York City, on April 12, 1867, to go to school. Near University place and Eleventh street a well-dressed woman led her away. The child has never been recovered.

A notable kidnapping case was in 1871, when James Murphy, five years old, was taken by a woman acquaintance of his family on board the steamer Magnolia, at Savannah, Ga., just before the boat was to sail for New York. The woman brought the child to New York, where the utmost efforts of the father and the police failed to find a trace of him. Neither child nor abductor was ever discovered.

Hannah White in 1853 carried away the two children, a boy and a girl, of her brother, whose home was in Sandwich, Canada. Seven years later the boy, Joseph, was found at Bad Axe, Wis., where Hannah White had married and settled. The woman refused to tell what she had done with the girl. However, nearly ten years later the girl, grown to womanhood, was found at Liberty Pole, Wis.

Connecticut residents have still fresh in their minds the kidnapping of Ward Ferris Waterbury, eight years old, a son of Charles P. Waterbury, of Long Ridge, Conn. This took place February 2, 1892. The lad was seized while on his way home from school. The greatest mystery surrounded the outrage, but three days later the abductors were captured and brought to justice and the boy returned to his friends. To obtain a ransom was the object of the crime.

Other notable cases are the kidnapping of Corinne Lewis, at Boston, December 20, 1869; Teresa Small, in New York, April 29, 1874; Nellie Cresham, on March 20, 1889. From time to time plots for wholesale abduction have been discovered. In 1883 John Ogletree was charged with wholesale abduction of boys in Georgia. Again in August, 1897, the abduction of little James Conway, at Albany, brought to light the operations of a gang of kidnappers.

One remarkable kidnapping case was that of Gerald Lapiner, two years old, who was taken away from in front of the home of his parents in Chicago by an old woman, who took a sudden fancy to the child. The parents spent thousands of dollars in search for the babe, but could find no trace whatever of it. A year after the kidnapping a young woman in a small Pennsylvania town told the Chicago police that she believed the Lapiner child was in the possession of an old couple who lived near her home. The mother went to the place, and recognized and recovered her child.

Muscular Powers of a Beetle.

The following anecdote of a three-horned beetle will give some idea of its vast strength of body. A beetle was brought in, and there being no box at hand in which to put it, it was clapped under a quart bottle of milk, which happened to be upon the table, the hollow at the bottom of the bottle allowing the insect to stand upright.

Presently the bottle began to move slowly, and glide along the smooth table, propelled by the muscular power of the imprisoned beetle, and continued its travels for some time to the astonishment of all who witnessed it. The weight of the bottle and its contents could not have been less than three pounds and a half, while that of the beetle was about half an ounce; so that it readily moved a weight 112 times greater than its own.

A better notion than figures can convey will be obtained of this feat by supposing a lad of fifteen to be imprisoned under a great bell weighing 12,000 pounds, and to move it to and fro upon a smooth pavement by pushing it from within.—New York Sun.

A Mistaken Idea.

"Our priceless jewel of a cook has left us, and my wife says that I am to blame," said Jones, with a sorry grin. "The worst of it is that my wife is right.

"Mary had been with us for over ten years and we had begun to think that we owned her. She had but one fault and that was that she sometimes overslept and delayed the early breakfast that I am obliged to have.

"To remedy this I bought an alarm clock and after explaining to the cook how it worked I told her that hereafter I expected her to arise immediately after the alarm sounded.

"The next morning I was awakened by a heavy crash from the cook's room, and while I was wondering what the trouble was there was a crash against my bedroom door and the voice of Mary said:

"'There's your blessed old alar-rum clock, an' it's meself that'l no longer stay in a place where a poor hard-working gurl's life is in danger!'

"I arose at once and investigated. It seems that the bed in the cook's room was an old one and not very stout, and when the alarm sounded the cook awoke with a jump that shook the bed to pieces and threw her out on the floor.

"I tried my best to convince her that it was an accident and not a part of the clock's duties to throw her out of bed every morning, but she wouldn't be convinced that the clock didn't have a hand in it, and left."—Detroit Free Press.

PUZZLING ELECTRIC TERMS.

Their Meaning Is Easily Known by Way of Comparison.

A consulting electrical engineer, who was asked to put one of the less common electrical terms in plain language, said, according to the St. Louis Globe Democrat: "I am frequently resorted to for just such explanations, and nothing surprises me more than the haziness which still exists in the minds of even intelligent folks in regard to the simplest electrical terms. To most people the electrical units are all mere Greek, and comparatively few go to the trouble to take hold of the more common of them, such as 'volt,' 'ampere,' 'resistance,' 'electro-motive force,' etc., and fix their meaning once for all in the mind. A man who knows me only by reputation, wrote to me the other day that he had done this with great satisfaction to himself, as he has now a far more intelligent idea of electrical doings than he had before.

"But still, he said, from time to time some electrical words would creep into the daily press which conveyed nothing to him. He mentioned as one of them the term 'watt hour.' Now, this is quite simple. The watt is the unit of electric power. It means the power developed when 44.25 foot-pounds of work are done per minute or .7375 foot-pounds per second. A foot-pound is the amount of work required to raise one pound vertically through a distance of one foot. When this is figured down so as to be defined in 'horse power,' which is understood by every one, it can offer no difficulty; and if any one to whom the word watt is puzzling will remember that a watt is 1-746 of a horse power he will have no more uncertainty about it. Having got so far, it is an easy gradation to the 'watt hour,' which is the term employed to indicate the expenditure of an electrical power of one watt for one hour. In other words, the energy represented by a watt hour is equal to that expended in raising a pound to a height of 2,654 feet. An even easier way of fixing it is to remember that two watt hours correspond almost exactly to raising a pound to a height of one mile.

"The understanding of such terms opens out some very curious facts to the uninitiated. For instance, a certain dry battery weighing 6.34 pounds was known to yield 130 watt hours. If this force were applied to raising the battery itself it would lift it to a height of over ten miles. Again, in one hour the energy translated in an ordinary sixteen-candle power lamp weighing about an ounce would raise that lamp to a height of 400 miles, at a velocity of nearly seven miles a minute. Yes, it pays a man to expend a little pains on mastering the ordinary electrical terms."

The Devotion of Women.

The following incident will show what the women of our circle were, says Prince Kropotkin in the Atlantic. says Prince Krapotkin in the Atlantic Varvara B——, to whom we had to make an urgent communication. It was past midnight, but seeing a light in her window, we went upstairs. She sat in her tiny room, at a table, copying a programme of our circle. We knew how resolute she was, and the idea came to us to make one of those stupid jokes which men sometimes think funny. "B——," I said, "we came to fetch you: we are going to try a rather mad attempt to liberate our friends from the fortress." She asked not one question. She quietly laid down her pen, rose from the chair, and, reaching her hand to her hat, said only, "Let us go." And she said it in so simple, so unaffected a voice that I felt at once how foolishly I had acted, and told her the truth. She dropped back into her chair, with tears in her eyes, and in a despairing voice said: "It was only a joke? Why do you make such jokes?" I fully realized then the cruelty of what I had done. I implored her to pardon me, but I have never got rid of the spirit of shame that I felt at that moment."

The Name Was Unfamiliar.

He had put on the best clothes and had gone to call on a girl of his acquaintance. She lived at the home of friends, who knew her by her first name, naturally enough.

The young man encountered at the door the daughter of the house, a maiden of about five, and to her he addressed the question:

"Is Miss Brownlee in?"

The little girl looked puzzled for a moment, then turned and ran upstairs. Quickly returning, she said, sweetly:

"They ain't no one 'at lives upstairs here at all but Nellie."—Detroit Free Press.

INSANE ASYLUM FOR INDIANS.

Mental Maladies Among Them Until Intermarriage With the White Race.

United States Indian Commissioner William A. Jones, of Sioux City, Iowa, has returned from Canton, S. D., where he has been inspecting the site recently purchased by the Government upon which is to be erected an asylum for insane Indians. Commissioner Jones said:

"The occupants of the hospital, soon to be opened, will all be half-breeds, and even then the number of patients is small in proportion to the Indian population of 256,000. The exact number I do not know. Probably there was never a case of insanity in any tribe until the malady was introduced by mixing with the whites. For the Canton asylum 160 acres of land have been provided, an ideal spot for a hospital, with just enough slope to the south to insure excellent drainage. The erection of the building will begin as soon as the plans and specifications are finished, and the $45,000 appropriation is available. As soon as completed all the insane Indians in the United States will be sent there. The structure will probably be three stories high, and the intention is to have it ready for occupancy early in the fall.

"Diseases of all kinds are creating the greatest havoc among the best-cared-for and richest tribes. Those who have to work to support themselves are gradually increasing in number. Among the Osages in Oklahoma, for example, the death rate is something startling. The nation comprises sixteen thousand Indians, and has $9,000,000 to its credit, drawing interest in the United States Treasury. The redmen live in nothing short of luxury, but early in life the braves grow fat and flabby, then contract consumption and die. The Sioux, numbering twenty thousand, are increasing; they have no such nest egg as the Osages, and have to work harder for their living. It agrees with them.

"The Sioux are also making rapid progress along educational lines. The old fullbloods, who never cared for education and stolidly refused to accept advancement, are dying off. There was no hope for them, and the only thing to do is to let them go. Most of the aborigines with whom we now have to deal have more or less white blood in their veins. The current idea that education makes them more vicious when they return to their reservation is erroneous. Our statistics show that seventy-six per cent. of the number lead fairly correct lives. It is true, however, that an Indian inclined to be a disturber is worse when endowed with education."

Rivers in Siberia.

Many mighty rivers flow through the entire breadth of Siberia into the Northern sea. Chief among them are the Obi, Yenisei and Lena, with main stems extending 1,000 or 1,200 miles to the south, and by their radiating tributaries spreading fan-like through an immense area, whose water fall they convey to the ocean. The Volga is navigable for 2,000 miles, and splendid steamers ply upon it. A canal connects Lake Ladoga with the head of navigation of the Volga at Rybinsk, so that vessels can go from the Baltic down the Volga to the Caspian sea, cutting right through the middle European Russia and bisecting it with a waterway of over 2,500 miles.

The railroad crosses the Volga at Batraki over a bridge which is one of the engineering marvels of the age. The river at this point is a mile wide at low water. At times of high water it is from four to eight miles wide. The channel below the bridge at low water has a depth of twenty feet and a high water mark of 100 feet. The velocity of the current at the flood is thirty feet per second, and at low water fifteen feet. The bridge is a mile long, built in four sections of 360 feet each, and is 135 feet above the river at low water. A Russian engineer designed and executed it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Japanese and Their Hair.

The most striking difference between the appearance of the male and female Japanese lies in the hair. The men shave nearly the whole of the head, while the women allow it to grow, and even add to it by art when required. It is then twisted and coiled into elaborate and fantastic patterns, which few Eastern hairdressers could imitate or equal.

The hairpins used are not so much for confining the hair as for actual adornment, and are very fashionable. They are of enormous size, seven or eight inches in length, and half an inch wide, and are made of various substances—tortoiseshell, carved wood and ivory—many of them being composed of carved figures adroitly pivoted so as to appear to dance at every breath drawn by the wearer.

Others are made of glass and are hollow, and nearly filled with some bright colored liquid, so that at every movement of the head an air bubble runs from one end of the pin to the other, producing a most curious effect in a strong light.

Sometimes an extra fashionable woman will wear a dozen or more of these pins in her hair, so that at a little distance her head looks as if a bundle of firewood had been closely stuck into it.

Explorer Perry's Discipline.

Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, whose ship, Windward, failed to return from the polar regions last fall, according to arrangements, is probably living on shore upon or among the icebergs.

Peary is a strict military disciplinarian. On one of his expeditions he instructed a man as follows:

"I want you to start early to-morrow morning for a certain glacier ten miles away (describing it) and march up it for one mile, where you will find a big rock. Cross around it at this point and go down to the ice. There you will meet a boat. Proceed to the walrus grounds and kill fifteen."

The next morning the man started out for the glacier, and toiled up its sides for two miles to the rock, but he found no path there leading to the grounds. So disregarding his instructions, he found a way for himself, and at length reached the boat. He was unable, however, to kill more than five, which may be regarded as a big "bag."

When he returned to camp the explorer was highly indignant and no explanations were of any avail.

"I gave you my orders," he said.

"I know it, sir, and I did the best I could."

It came out later that Peary's knowledge of the path around the glacier had been gained solely through field glasses.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A Unique Sofa Pillow.

A girl who has recently become engaged has made a sofa pillow for her fiance's couch that is a triumph for him. She is a very popular girl and her collection of letters from men was astonishingly large. From her school days she kept every note and letter that came to her from her men friends whether the communications were of much or little importance. Some of them had merely accompanied flowers or a book, others were declarations of love and even proposals. At length she met the real man and fell in love with him, and the letters lost their significance. At first she determined to burn them, then she thought she would give them to him, but torn into such small pieces that he could never read them, while he would always have them. They would be to him the spoils of war, and a sacrifice from her to show her surrender and fealty.

She made for them a big cover of good serviceable denim, strong enough and big enough to hold the love letters of a life time, and filled it with burning words well scattered that they may work no harm. On the cover she embroidered red roses entwining a pair of scarlet hearts from which issued twin scarlet flames. The young man is very proud of it and says it is the "hottest" sofa pillow in town. But the adjective is only slang, of course.—Kansas City Star.

When A Monkey Is a Dog.

A good story of an amusing altercation which once took place between Mr. Frank Buckland and a booking clerk is revived by the Windsor Magazine. The naturalist had been in France, and was returning via Southampton with an overcoat stuffed with specimens of all sorts, dead and alive. Among them was a monkey, which was domiciled in a large breast pocket. As Buckland was taking the ticket, Jocko thrust up his head and attracted the attention of the booking clerk, who immediately and very properly—said, "You must have a ticket for that dog, if it's going with you."

"Dog?" said Buckland, indignantly; "it's no dog, it's a monkey."

"It's a dog," replied the clerk.

"It's a monkey," retorted Buckland, and proceeded to show the whole animal, but without convincing the clerk, who insisted on the money for the dog ticket to London.

Naturally nettled at this, Buckland plunged his hand into another pocket and produced a tortoise, and, laying it on the sill of the ticket window, said, "Perhaps you'll call that a dog, too?"

The clerk inspected the tortoise. "No," said he, we make no charge for them—they're insects!"

Righting An Old Wrong.

A decided curiosity in legislation has been enacted in Massachusetts which confirms the old adage that it is never too late to right a wrong. More than 260 years ago, or, to be precise, on October 9, 1635, Roger Williams, then settled in Salem, was ordered by the General Court to depart from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts within six weeks. Subsequently permission was given him to remain in Salem until the following spring, on conditions he was unable to keep.

When about to be arrested for persevering in his "disturbances," he was enabled to escape three days before the officers of the court reached his lodging-place. What he subsequently accomplished for religion, education and humanity is known of all men.

Now, in the month of April and the year of 1899, the decree of banishment or the record of the original order of court, is brought from its pigeonhole, and, by an ordinary motion seconded and adopted, is annulled, repealed, and made of no effect whatever.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Admiral Dewey's Emoluments.

We are going to give Admiral Dewey about as much of an income as a fairly good lawyer or doctor in a city makes—and nothing to be compared with the revenues of the men who in other professions hold a place in anywise corresponding to his. It is supposed now to be $14,500 per annum, but the naval officers are quite in the dark as to what their pay is under the Personnel Bill, and at present they are in a state, as one expressed it, of "don't know, but hope." At all events Dewey does not get as much as a British admiral on corresponding foreign service, for the emoluments of that officer amount to $17,335 per year, and of course he cannot aspire to equality with an "Admiral of the Fleet," who pockets nearly $20,000.—The Independent.

In Michigan it has been estimated that the cost of mining copper was about ten cents a pound in 1890, but only six cents in 1895.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Director of the Census William R. Merriam was educated at a Racine school modeled on English lines.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet, Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Adr's Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Dr. George W. Chittenden, who has just died at Janesville, Wis., at the age of 79, was the oldest practicing physician in Wisconsin

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

One of Governor Roosevelt's admirers has presented him with a rare old Damascus blade.

His Little Daughter

Was troubled with a painful skin eruption, and after all other remedies failed, the father writes: "Send me four more boxes of Tetterine for my little daughter. It does her more good than anything we ever tried. Yours, etc., Jas. S. Porter, Lynchburg, S. C." At druggists 50c. box, or postpaid by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

General Wesley Merritt brought back with him from the Pacific a large parrot which had been the property of a Spanish sailor.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The friends of Dr. Asa Gray are collecting money to enlarge the endowment of the Gray Herbarium, of Harvard University.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In President-Elect Hadley Yale athletics will probably find a good friend, for he has always been devoted to such sports.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1894.

Gerald Du Maurier, who is now playing in "The Musketeers" in London, is the son of the late George Du Maurier.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Stephen Crane has bought a country house in Surrey, England.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Rudyard Kipling is said to be patronizing two clipping bureaus.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Krupp, the gunmaker, has the largest income of any manufacturer in Europe and is constantly enlarging his works.

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine. It vitalizes and enriches the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Chinese Dialects.

While in other countries, such as Germany, France, etc., where there are various dialects, those who speak these dialects can understand each other as soon as they drop their dialectic peculiarities and make use of the common literary language of the land, this is not at all the case in China, for the simple reason, says M. Leisering, that such a common literary language of the land does not exist. The various Chinese dialects have accordingly developed such peculiarities that they have practically become independent tongues. Thus the average Chinaman from Peking cannot understand his compatriot from Canton. Although both employ the same sign for the same idea, each pronounces it in his own way, and he cannot be understood by the other unless he reduces what he desires to say to a written form.

A life merely of pleasure or chiefly of pleasure is always a poor and worthless life, not worth the living; always unsatisfactory in its course; always miserable in its end.

A Story of Sterility, SUFFERING AND RELIEF.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 69,186]

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—Two years ago I began having such dull, heavy dragging pains in my back, menses were profuse and painful, and was troubled was leucorrhœa. I took patent medicines and consulted a physician, but received no benefit and could not become pregnant. Seeing one of your books, I wrote to you telling you my troubles and asking for advice. You answered my letter promptly and I followed the directions faithfully, and derived so much benefit that I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. I now find myself pregnant and have begun its use again. I cannot praise it enough."—Mrs. Cora Gilson, Yates, Manistee, Mich.

"Your Medicine Worked Wonders."

"I had been sick ever since my marriage, seven years ago; have given birth to four children, and had two miscarriages. I had falling of womb, leucorrhœa, pains in back and legs; dyspepsia and a nervous trembling of the stomach. Now I have none of these troubles and can enjoy my life. Your medicine has worked wonders for me."—Mrs. S. Barnhart, New Castle, Pa.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Moral Expansion"—Our Duty to the Heathens in the Philippine Islands—Suggestions as to What We Should Do For Their Religious Welfare.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

Washington, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage steers clear of the political entanglements of our time and recommends that which will meet the approval of all who hope for the perpetuity of our republic and the welfare of other lands; text, Genesis xxviii., 14, "Thou shalt spread abroad to the west and to the east."

Since the Americano-Hispanic war is concluded and the United States Embassador is on the way to Madrid and the Spanish Embassador is on the way to Washington the people of our country are divided into expansionists and anti-expansionists. From a different standpoint than that usually taken I discuss this all-absorbing theme. I leave the political aspect of this subject to statesmen and warriors and pray Almighty God that they may be enabled rightly to settle the question whether the islands in controversy shall be finally annexed or held under protectorate or resigned to themselves, while I call attention to the fact that a campaign of moral and religious expansion ought to be immediately opened on widest and grandest scale.

At the close of this war God has put into the hands of this country the key to the world's redemption. Heretofore the religious movement in pagan lands had to precede the educational. After in China and India and the islands of the sea the missionaries have labored over fifty or seventy-five years the printing press and the secular school came in. Now to better advantage than ever before religious and secular enlightenment may go side by side, and so the work be accomplished in short time and more thoroughly. Starting with the fact that in Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands at least three-fourths of the people can neither read nor write, what an opportunity for school and printing press! Within five years every man in those islands may be taught to read not only the Bible, but the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States and the biography of George Washington and of Abraham Lincoln.

It seems to me that the Government of the United States ought by vote of Congress afford common schools and printing presses to those benighted regions. Our National Legislature by one vote appropriated $50,000,000 to give bread and medicine to Cuba. Why not by a similar generosity give $50,000,000 for feeding and healing the minds and souls of those ignorant and besotted archipelagoes. In the name of God I nominate a school for every neighborhood of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. As soon as the gavel falls at 12 o'clock of next December 4 on the table of Senate and House of Representatives and the roll has been called and the preliminaries observed let some member of our National Legislature, with mind and soul and voice strong enough to be heard not only through those halls, but through Christendom, propose a measure for the mental and moral disenthralment of the islands in controversy.

What has made American civilization the highest civilization the world has ever seen? Next to the Bible and the church, schools, common schools, schools reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from British America to Gulf of Mexico. Five years under such educational advantage, and this whole subject that keeps our public men agitated, some of them to frothing at the mouth, will settle itself. Give those islands readers, spellers, arithmetics, histories, blackboards, maps, geographies, globes. Let the State Legislatures at their next meeting, some of them assembling in early autumn, take parts of those islands under their especial educational patronage. What is needed is State and National action in this matter of schools.

Then let the editorial associations of the United States, as many of such organizations as there are States, resolve at the next convocation to establish in every region of those islands a printing press, supported by people of this country until it can become self-supporting. Each of these State Editorial Associations sending out to those islands at least one editor and two reporters and enough typesetters, down will go the ignorance and superstition of those islands as certainly as the Spanish fleet under Cervera sank under the pounding of our American battleships, and into their every port will go intelligence and love of free institutions as certainly as into the harbor of Manila went Admiral Dewey on that famous night when he was not expected. Hoe's printing press! Nothing can stand before its bombardment. Editors of American newspapers and publishers of American books! Take the ordination for such a magnificent service. Eloquence on yonder Capitol hill cannot meet the exigency. Epigrams of political platforms or in State Legislatures will not hasten the desired consummation one week or one hour or one moment.

When Cubans and Porto Rican and Filipinos see the morning and evening newspapers thrown into the doorways and hawked along the streets of Havana and Santiago and Manila, those who cannot read by the force of curiosity will learn to read, so that they may know what information is being scattered, and that which may be missionary effort at the start and carried on by Americans sent forth to do the work will soon be done by educated natives. Porto Rican editors! Porto Rican reporters! Porto Rican typesetters! Porto Rican publishers! It was a great mercy to take these islands from under the heels of despotism, but it will be a mightier mercy to emancipate them from ignorance and degradation. The expansion of the knowledge and intellectual qualification of all those islandy regions is the desire of all intelligent Americans. Awake, all you schools and colleges and universities and printing presses, to your opportunity!

Still further, here is a wide open door for Christianity. First of all, we have the attention of those people. The heathen nations are for the most part soporific. The American missionaries heretofore had great difficulty in getting heathendom to listen. They excited some comment by their attire, so different was the parting of the hair and the shape of the hat and the cut of the coat and the formation of the shoe of the evangelizers, but the questions constantly arose in regard to the missionary: "Who is he?" "What is he here for?" And then the interrogator would relax into the previous stupid indifference. But that condition of things has passed. The guns of our American navy have awakened those populations. They do not ask who we are. They have found out. They are now listening to what American civilization and our Christian religion have to say on any subject. Now is the time, while their ears and eyes are wide open, to tell them of the rescuing and salvable and inspiriting power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world. The steam printing press which secular education plants there may be used and will be used to print religious newspapers and tracts and sermons and mighty discussions of questions temporal and eternal.

The comfortable homes of those populations, when Christianized, standing side by side with the degraded huts of those who remain pagans will be revolutionary for good. The Porto Rican and the Filipino will come out from this uncleaned and low roofed and uninviting kennel and say to his neighbor of beautiful household, "Why cannot I have things as you have them?" And when he finds that it is the Bible, with its teachings on family life and personal purity and exalted principle, and the church of God that proposes the rectification of all evil and the implantation of all good, he will cry out, "Give me the Bible, and the church, and the earthly alleviations, and the eternal hope which have wrought for you such transfiguration."

Now, church of God, now, all Christian philanthropists, is your opportunity. Nothing like it has occurred since Christ came. Perhaps there may be nothing like it till His second coming. Here is a definiteness of aim that is most helpful and inspiring. The millions of dollars given for the redemption of the world and the thousands of glorious missionaries who have gone forth among barbaric nations were given and enlisted under a great and immeasurable idea. But when they come to add to the great and immeasurable idea the idea of definiteness we will infinitely augment the work. More than three hundred million of heathen in India, more than three hundred million of people in China and more millions of heathens than can be guessed outside of those countries sometimes stagger and confound and defeat our faith. But here in these islands of present controversy we can farm out the work among the churches and in five years, under the blessing of God, not only fit the people for the right of suffrage, but prepare them for usefulness and heaven. The difference between the general idea of the world's evangelization and some particularized field of evangelization is the difference between the improvement of agriculture among all nations and the improvement of seventy-five acres put under one's especial care and industry. By all means let the general work go on. But here is the specific field for religious concentration and development. This is not chimerical or impractical. I read this morning that the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church has already begun the work at San Juan, Utuado and Albonito, and all denominations of Christians in six months will be in those islandy fields, and we all need with our prayers and contributions to cheer them on to take for God and righteousness those regions which our American navy has captured from Spanish perfidy.

It has been estimated that this Americo-Spanish war cost us $300,000,000. It would not cost half of that to proclaim and carry on and consummate a holy war that will rescue those archipelagoes from satanic domination. Who will volunteer? I beat the drum of a recruiting station. Who will enlist under the one sparred, blood striped banner of Immanuel? Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines are stepping stones for our American Christianity to cross over and take the round world for God. We need a new evangelical alliance organized for this one purpose. In all denominations there are those with large enough hearts and who have been thoroughly enough converted to join in such an advanced movement—men who, putting aside all the minor differences of opinion, "believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ His only begotten Son," and who would march shoulder to shoulder in such a Gospel campaign. The result would be that those islands, after such a scene of gospelization, would assort themselves into denominations to suit themselves, and some would be sprinkled in holy baptism and others would be immersed in those warm rivers and some would worship in religious assemblage silent as the Quaker meeting house, and others would have as many jubilant ejaculations as a backwoods camp meeting, and some of those who preached would be gowned and surpliced for the work, and others would stand in citizen's apparel or in their shirtsleeves preaching that Gospel which is to save the world.

Mark you well that statesmanship, however grand it is, and wise men of the world, however noble, cannot do this work. Mere secular education does not moralize. Some of the most thoroughly educated men in all the world have been the worst men. Quicken a man's intellect, while at the same time you do not make his morals good, and you only augment his power for evil. Geography and mathematics and metaphysics and philosophy will never qualify a people to govern themselves. A corrupt printing press is worse than no printing press at all, but let loose an open Bible upon those islands and let the apocalyptic angel once fly over them, and you will prepare them to become either colonies of the United States Government, or, as I hope will be the case, independent republics.

God did not exhaust Himself when He built this nation. The islands will yet have their Thomas Jeffersons, qualified to write for them declarations of independence; and George Washingtons, capable of achieving their liberties; and Abraham Lincolns, strong enough to emancipate their serfdoms, and Longfellows and Bryants, capable of putting their hills and their rivers and their landscapes into poems; and the Bancrofts and Prescotts, to make their histories; and their Irvings, to write their Sketch Books; and their Charles O'Conors and Rufus Choates, to plead in their courtrooms; and their Daniel Websters and John J. Crittendens, to move their Senates.

The day cometh—hear it all ye who have no hope for those islands of be-dwarfed and diseased illiterates—the day cometh when those regions will have a Christian civilization equal to that which this country now enjoys, while I hope by that time this country will be as superior to what it now is as to-day Washington and New York are better than Manila and Santiago. Do you see in this process of gospelized intelligence those archipelagoes will as a nation be protected from the two woes prophecised in regard to this country—the one woe prophecised by the expansionists and the other woe prophecised by the anti-expansionists? It is said by those who would have us take all we can lay our hands on as a nation that, unless we enter the door now open for the enlargement of our national domain, we will decline the mission which God in His providence has assigned us. But surely no woe will come upon us or upon them if we Christianize them as we now have the opportunity of doing. The political technicalities are nothing as compared with the importance of this movement. I implore all political expansionists to augment us in this work of moral and religious expansion, for unless those islands are moralized and elevated in intelligence and habits we do not want them, and their annexation would be political damnation. On the other hand, I implore all anti-expansionists to take a hand in the gospelization of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. The only way to prepare them to take care of themselves is to give them the Ten Commandments that were published on Mount Sinai and let them hear the groan of sacrifice that was breathed out on the heights of Golgotha. What they most want is the Gospel, the pure Gospel, the omnipotent Gospel, the Gospel that helps heal the wounds of the body and irradiates the darkness of the mind and achieves the ransom of the soul.

But on this platform the so called expansionists and so called anti-expansionists will yet stand side by side. Though I am not a prophet or the son of a prophet, within five years, if this religio-educational work is properly attended to, there will be a Cuban republic, a Porto Rican republic and a Philippine republic, one of them on a large scale, but they will all have their schools and printing presses and evangelical churches, their Presidents, their Senates and House of Representatives, their Mayors and their constabularies, and as good order will be observed in their cities as now reigns on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, or Broadway, New York.

Christ has started for the conquest of the nations, and nothing on earth or in hell can stop it. The continents are rapidly rolling into His dominion, and why not these islands, which for the most part are only fragments broken off from continents, the interval lands having been sunk by earthquakes, allowing the ocean to take mastery over them. Each mother continent has around it a whole family of little continents. If the continents are being so rapidly evangelized, why not the islands? If America, why not Cuba and the Bahamas? If Asia, why not the Philippines and the Moluccas? If Europe, why not the Azores and the Orkneys? If Africa, why not Madagascar and St. Helena. The same power that broke them off the mainland can lift them into evangelization.

A Ponderous Flower.

Among the marvelous plants that the last century has made known none is more remarkable than the huge parasite Rafflesia. It derives its name from Sir Stamford Riffles, who, in 1818, was governor of Bencoleen, in Samatra. He was one time on a tour of the island, accompanied by Lady Raffles, Dr. Arnold and quite a party of Europeans and natives. Suddenly they alighted upon a flower of prodigious size and repulsive oder more than a yard across, and weighing fifteen pounds. Its color was a light orange, mottled with yellowish white, the whole thing livid and visited by carrion insects. Later investigation showed the plant to consist of flower alone, directly parasitic on a species of cissus It never had stem or leaves of its own. The famous Robert Brown bestowed the name on the plant, Rafflesia-Arnoldi, commemorating thus the title of both discoverers. Several species are now known, differing much in size, but little in essentials. Their entire growth occupies but a few months. They first appear as knob-like protuberances from the bark of various species of cissus. The flowers remain expanded only a few days, then become a disgusting mass of putrescence. As in the similar cases of one well-known carrion flower, the insects, attracted by the odor, also assist in the pollination. These parasites flower at a different time from the host plants, thus making their own blossoms more prominent. They have been cultivated in various botanic gardens, especially in the east.

This plant is among the giant flowers, ranking in size with the great water lily of the Amazon, and with some of the huge tropical aroids. A peaflower from Trinidad is said to be several feet in length, its banner or upper petal being alone one foot long. The range from these titans to the almost invisible flower of water starwort is tremendous, but the little is fashioned as carefully as the great. Nature leaves no corner unfinished for the reason that it is minute.

Why Was He an Idiot?

There is a story told of a very talkative lady who met with a well-deserved rebuke at a social gathering not long ago. Her husband is a man of high standing in the world of science, but the lady regards him as a dreamer of impossible dreams. "Do you know," she remarked, "that genius and imbecility are twin brothers? The world regards John as a genius. Now there are times when I believe him to be an idiot."

A painful silence followed, broken by a blunt old doctor who had overheard the remark.

"Are we to understand, madam," he said, "that Prof. Y., though your husband, is so slightly esteemed by you?"

"I say what I think," she retorted. "At times John is unmistakably an idiot."

"Merely because he is your husband?"

"Sir!"

"Oh, very well," was the grim rejoinder. "We will put it in another way. He is your husband because he is an idiot. Will that do?"

Making it Worth While.

An Irishman was repairing a plank sidewalk, in counting some money accidentally dropped a nickel, which rolled down a crack between the boards.

The Irishman was much put out by his loss, trifling though it was. Early the next day a friend, while walking by the spot, discovered the man dropping a dollar down the same crack.

"It was this way," explained Pat. "I reasoned thot it wasn't worth me while to pull up thot sidewalk for a nickel, so I'm dropping down a dollar to make it worth me while."

Does Your Head Ache?

Are your nerves weak? Can't you sleep well? Pain in your back? Lack energy? Appetite poor? Digestion bad? Boils or pimples? These are sure signs of poisoning.

From what poisons?

From poisons that are always found in constipated bowels.

If the contents of the bowels are not removed from the body each day, as nature intended, these poisonous substances are sure to be absorbed into the blood, always causing suffering and frequently causing severe disease.

There is a common sense cure.

AYER'S PILLS

They daily insure an easy and natural movement of the bowels.

You will find that the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

with the pills will hasten recovery. It cleanses the blood from all impurities and is a great tonic to the nerves.

Write the Doctor.

Our Medical Department has one of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Tell the doctor just how you are suffering. You will receive the best medical advice without cost. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It means it is the purest made.
Soaps, strong with alkali, will eat
And burn the clothes, and leave them frayed,
But Ivory Soap is clean and sweet.
It washes out the stain and dirt,
And leaves the fabric all unhurt.

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SUCCESSFUL SHOOTERS SHOOT
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Rifles, Repeating Shotguns, Ammunition and Loaded Shotgun Shells. Winchester guns and ammunition are the standard of the world, but they do not cost any more than poorer makes. All reliable dealers sell Winchester goods.

FREE: Send name and address on a postal for 156 page illustrated Catalogue describing all the guns and ammunition made by the

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
176 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Trekking Wagon.

The South African wagon is a long, heavy cart mounted on four high wheels, as a rule, with a sort of canvas tent over the back half, leaving the front clear to carry the miscellaneous furniture of its owner, drawn by sixteen, eighteen or twenty oxen, curiously fierce-looking with their immense spread of horn, sometimes as much as eight feet from tip to tip, and rarely less than six, but in reality as patient and hardworking beasts as one could wish to find. This mode of progression is certainly slow, but there is a strangeness and a fascination about it which may draw men to it almost as the Alps draw their devotees. In front there marches the "voor-looper," generally a small boy, leading the two foremost oxen by a rein or rope passed through their nostrils.

The driver walks alongside with the long and terrible whip he uses so unsparingly, or else sits on the front of the wagon and gets off occasionally to lash up the whole team with unfailing impartiality. The traveling is all done at night, starting a little before sunset, and marching till perhaps eleven or twelve o'clock; then there is a halt till a little before the first signs of dawn, when they go on till the sun begins to get hot overhead, and then they lie by for the day.

The Rushlight.

Home manufactured rushlights and candles were in constant use by the Scotch peasantry. Boiled animal fat gave the required tallow, and the same green rushes as were used for cruisie wick supplied it also in this case.

In making rushlights all the green coating of these rushes were stripped off, but for candle wick a thin strip was left on either side of the pith to strengthen and support it. Otherwise the manufacture of these two lights were very similar. This substance from the rushes when dried was tied to a rod, then dipped into the boiling fat and allowed to cool, and this process was repeated until the rushlight, or candle had become the desired thickness. In later years candles were made in molds. The tape was passed through a hole in the centre of the mold and knotted to prevent it slipping. The fat was then poured in and allowed to cool.

These molds, during the days of the candle tax, were jealously guarded by the owners and hidden in the most secret corner from the prying eyes of the exciseman. The candles were usually made at night in some outhouse, and watchers were posted at convenient corners to give timely warning of any approach of the ubiquitous officer.

Admiral Dewey says that after his arrival home he will never again go to sea.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance and St. Vitus' Dance. Before or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., Reliever Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

$75 Month and Expenses; no experience needed; position permanent; self-seller. Pease Mfg. Co., Dept. H, Cincinnati, O.

USE CERTAIN CHILL CURE.

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."
C. H. Keitz, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 312

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

The Greatest Railway Systems of the United States
Use CARTER'S INK
They wouldn't use it if it wasn't good. Costs you no more than poor ink. Insist upon having it.

GREAT BARGAINS
Columbia Bicycles for Women.

Ladies' Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless,
MODEL 51.
1898 Price $125. Reduced to
$60.00.
LADIES' COLUMBIA CHAIN
MODEL 46.
1899 Price $75. Reduced to
$42.50.

These machines are Columbias of the highest grade throughout and bear the Columbia guarantee. They are not shopworn wheels carried over from last year, but are of 1899 manufacture. Compare them part for part with other bicycles and you will find good reasons for the admitted superiority of Columbia quality. The stock of these models is limited.

If there is no agent in your locality, write to us direct.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

B N U 24.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 100 testimonials.

OPIUM MORPHINE, LAUDANUM AND ALCOHOL HABITS CURE GUARANTEED. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. I. E. HAMILTON, M.D., FRANKLIN SQUARE, BALTIMORE, Maryland.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 15

THE RACKET.

7-9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Bellefonte's Biggest Store,
Bellefonte's Busiest Store.
Bellefonte's Best Store,
—AND—
365 Days Ahead of Any Store in Centre County.

Last Saturday evening an intelligent citizen of Bellefonte called me aside and asked me "why I didn't publish a price list, and spread it broadcast over the county." He insisted that if the people actually knew how much lower my prices were than any store in Bellefonte, I would be forced to double the number of clerks to wait on the crowds.

I know his idea is a good one, and until I can get out that price list, would ask U to Kom and C how it is Urself.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

We have just received a

Fine Assortment of Ladies' Shirt Waists

In Pique, White and Colors, plain or trimmed.

White Organdies, and some neat and pretty styles in Gingham and Batiste.

We also have a selection of ready-made Dress Skirts, in Pique and Linen, and sell them at such low prices that you cannot afford to make them.

For Gentlemen, we have have the finest and best quality

Negligee Shirt

You will find anywhere. Come and see them.

Wolf & Crawford.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 8 to 12 and 13 to 17.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about 18, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 19, great central valleys 20 to 22, eastern states 23.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 21, great central valleys 23, eastern states 25.

Temperature and rainfall of the week ending 8 a. m. June 26, will average about normal.

That this would be a year of destructive hailstorms was a feature of previous bulletins, and now that the tornado forecasts have been sustained, sections of the country subject to hail will be anxious as to whether their crops are to be destroyed. Thunder storms, electric storms, hail storms and tornadoes are results from the same cause, and this year will be full of these weather events.

Telephonic—Bell and Commercial.

The Bell Company, we are informed, wil take off the tolls on its line to Millheim and Aaronsburg, making no charges for talking to any part of the valley.

The Commercial Company has been stretching its wires to Spring Mills, and before completing that point, will extend their line to Millheim and get it ready for business.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

McVeytown, Benjamin F. Brown, age 74 years.

Belleville, wife of John K. Byler, in her 30th year.

Matawana, wife of Rufus Esh, in her 39 year.

Belleville, Jonathan Flank, age 68y.

Reedsville, Alexander Reed, age 75 years.

The Secret of His Success.

John Wanamaker has just made a contract with the New York *Journal* for a page of advertisement six days each week for one year for $250,000, and still some people wonder if it pays to advertise.

ELECTED TEACHERS.

The School Board Names the Instructors and Transacts Business.

The school board met on Monday evening in W. O. Rearick's office and transacted important business. The board elected teachers and from a number of applicants for each school selected those who filled the positions last year, Prof. Wagenseller, principal, D. Wagner Geiss, Frank Foreman and Miss Anna Bartholomew. The millage for taxation was placed at 8, being an advance over that of last years. This was deemed expedient from the fact that the state appropriation will be reduced about $160, and the board must be prepared to meet this loss. The meeting was without special incident and instead of having lots of trouble on hand, the directors were harmonious. The new members are H. G. Strohmeier, W. O. Rearick, who succeeds himself, and Jerry Miller. The salaries were placed at $60 per month for Prof. Wagenseller; $32 for D. W. Geiss and F. A. Foreman, and Miss Anna Bartholomew, $30.

An Old Company Coming to Life.

In 1865, when the oil craze was at its height in this state, a period when men made a fortune in a day by a strike of the gusher and many more lost heavily by investing in wild cat schemes, the craze for speculation struck this county, and a company was formed to enter the oil fields and get a share of the golden stream that was then flowing out. Money was more plentiful then and it was an easy matter to organize a company to invest in land in the oil territory, and develop it. Men in and around Centre Hall, Potters Mills and Pleasant Gap, took a hold on the enterprise and organized the Piney Coal and Oil Company, with a capital stock of $15,000, par value of a share was $300. A farm with 106 acres was bought in the oil belt in Venango county. Several holes were punched in the ground, but the large dividends which were expected to flow from mother earth and line the pockets of the stockholders, did not materialize. The company had assessments instead, to meet the expenses. The land was rented to a man on condition that he pay all taxes, and for years the company has been inactive. The last meeting of the directors was held in 1888. Recent developments near the company's land has infused life in the company, and gas and oil have been found in paying quantities close at hand. The company will hold a meeting at Runkle's hotel on June 30th to consider making developments. There is a promising outlook. Among the stock holders now residing around here are B. D. Brisbin, D. C. Keller, and the Geo. Durst heirs. The late Peter Hoffer was president of the concern.

Throwing a Stone into Centre.

Governor Stone cut off $2,000 from the appropriation to the Miners' Hospital at Philipsburg, but, while the injured miners suffer the Governor has kept up the average for Centre county by giving E. R. Chambers, Esq., a position with $1500 and $900 for expenses. While the only thing he has done to earn this compensation, so far as the public knows, is to spend his time electioneering for Quay delegates in county, we should think he would make great headway among the miners in the Philipsburg region. What is Chambers doing in return for his salary anyhow?

Teachers' Examinations.

Co Supt. C. L. Gramley held the annual teachers' examinations for the school districts of Gregg, Potter, and Harris townships and Centre Hall in the public school building here yesterday. He had a class of about twenty. The examination began about nine o'clock and continued until nearly six in the evening, with a short recess at noon. Prof. Gramley has raised the standard of schools and it is by no means an easy affair to secure a teacher's certificate.

The Fourth.

The sons of veterans are hustling along their 4th of July celebration, and will do all within their power to make the day a howling success for the town. A big parade, in which will probably be found in line Co. B and Co. M, N. G. P., of Bellefonte, will be one of the prominent features of the day. Grange Park will be the ground where the affair will be held.

Sheep Killed.

During a heavy thunder storm last week a flock of nine sheep were killed for Mr. Samuel Slack, on his farm near Potters Mills. The sheep were under a tree which was struck by lightning. They were found lying in all shapes, some on their backs, and others with feet spread out beneath them.

Came in on a Wire.

Last week during a heavy thunder storm lightning struck the telephone wire and followed into the house of William Rockey, near Tusseyville. Some of the weather boards were knocked off, and a small fire started among some papers. A timely discovery of the flames avoided a serious conflagration.

Bellefonte Picking Up.

Postmaster W. W. Montgomery, of Bellefonte, had his salary advanced from $2,100 to $2,200 per annum.

The Bear Meadows Cattle Trouble.

Mr. Mulbarger, of near Colyer, gave us a call. He had the herding of 130 of the 300 cattle in the Bear meadows. Out of his lot nine head died from the trouble among the stock; of the balance of his lot all but eight head have been driven home to the owners. The eight are to be searched for to-day, and some may be found dead. The balance of the 300, some 160 head, were in care of H. Reitz, but all were looked after by Mr. Mulbarger. The number of dead cattle, thus far, as reported to us is over 40; all the carcasses were burned.

The herders are paid a dollar per head for taking care of such cattle from spring until fall.

We have not learned of the trouble spreading among other cattle since last week.

Only the Semblance of a Man.

The Houtzdale Journal tells the following: "A good looking well dressed young man from the neighbornood of Coal Run went into one of our stores recently in an intoxicated condition and purchased crackers, soda water and other nicknacks, and proceeded to fill himself to the neck. In his coat pocket he had a pint bottle half filled with whiskey. After eating his lunch he procured a five dollar bill to pay for it, saying that he felt better now, that he had come from Clearfield, where he had just taken his aged mother to the poor house and that a great load was now off his mind. Such inhuman wretches should be stricken from the face of the earth, and the sooner the better. A man whose condition would permit him, if he would, to care for the woman who bore him and then neglect her and force her to go to the poor house, is in a great degree lower than the lowest four-legged brute."

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Chas. S. Klinger, Oak Hall, and Viola P. Hunter, Stormstown.

T. S. Moran and Catharine Tyson, both of Philipsburg.

Chas. W. Vander and Olive Finsch, both of Unionville.

W. H. Rumberger, Dubois, and Susana Dale, Erie, Pa.

Milo S. Leitch, Old Forge, N. Y., and Eliza J. Pletcher, Howard.

John H. Close, Oak Hall, and Jennie Meyers, Boalsburg.

They are Dropping Fast.

Reports as read in the G. A. R. encampment at Wilkesbarre Wednesday give the information that nine years ago the order numbered 409,489, the high water mark. Last September the order had fallen to 305,601. The death rate in 1898 was 2.41 per cent. Nine years ago there were 44,613 comrades in good standing in Pennsylvania, and this number has decreased about 15,000 since then.

For Tight Shoes.

As the weather becomes warmer, the shoes seem to grow tighter, but here is a simple method of obtaining relief. Where the pressure of the shoe seems greatest apply a cloth wrung out of boiling water to it when on the foot. This causes the shoe to stretch and mould itself to the shape of the foot, and after one or two applications there will be no further trouble from that shoe.

Did Not Pass.

Recently a verdant young fellow, living in Boggs township, applied to the Register for a marriage license. The prospective bride being under age, he was asked if he had a certificate of consent from her parents, whereupon he produced a piece of paper about two inches square upon which was written "both agreed," and signed by the parents. This, of course, is a model of brevity but it did not pass with the Register.

Three Eclipses of the Sun.

There will be three eclipses of the sun this year and two of the moon. There were partial eclipses of the sun January 11 and June 8, and the annular eclipse of the sun will take place December 2. There will be a total eclipse of the moon June 22 and a partial eclipse of the moon December 16. The only eclipse which can be observed here is the last mentioned.

Left 24 Children.

Joel Palmer, a veteran of the Civil War, was buried on Sunday. He was 84 years of age, had been married two times and was the father of 24 children, all of whom are living and were present at the funeral at Asbury Park. The oldest child is 60 years of age and the youngest 6 months.

Their Silk Mill Assured.

Renova citizens have raised $18,000 for a new silk mill and instructions have been given to close the deal. The building will be brick, four stories high and will accommodate 400 looms. The mill will be located on nine lots on the east side of Fourteenth street.

Creamery Burned.

The creamery recently put in operation at Pennsylvania Furnace at a cost of $4,000 was entirely destroyed by fire Thursday, together with about 800 pounds of butter.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

NOW ON A PLAN.

The Council Repairing the Reservoir.—Water Getting Low.

The boro council again started work on their reservoir last Thursday, having secured a plan to make repairs which is claimed will be satisfactory. A Mr. McErney, from Lock Haven, is here and under his supervision a wall of clay is being built on the west and south ends of the reservoir. The wall is to be about three feet thick and will not be faced with stone, and the basin will be what can be termed a mud hole. From the present condition many wonder at the need of repairs for the reservoir will be almost needless. The springs have fallen off to the extent that the pipes are no longer filled and all comes down to town. The town has experienced low water in some parts this week. During some hours in the day families living on the higher parts have been without water.

Decision on Side Path Law.

A legal point in connection with the sidepath law has been raised up in Bradford county. Application was made to the court for a mandamus to compel the county commissioners to levy the tax on bicycles at once, and Judge Dunham granted a rule on the commissioners to show cause why they should not do so. The position taken by the commissioners is that under the law the sidepath commissioners cannot enter upon their duties until the first of January after their appointment (which will be next January) and that they, the county commissioners, cannot levy the tax until the recommendation from the sidepath commissioners has been made to them, and such recommendation, by the sidepath commissioners, cannot be made until they have entered upon the duties of their office. In some of the counties of the state the tax has already been levied and the new law put in full operation, but it is quite possible that they have been a little too fast, for the Bradford county commissioners seem to have the law on their side, although if the wheelmen are willing to pay the tax nobody else ought to complain.

Farmers' Institutes.

The county board of Farmers' Institute managers will meet at the County Commissioners' office, on Saturday, June 17, at ten o'clock to arrange for the places where Institutes are to be held this season. All of our people who desire institutes ought to attend this meeting and present their claims. This board is composed of the local members of the State Board of Agriculture, and one representative from each County Agricultural Society, the Pomona Grange and County Alliance. If you find that you cannot attend this meeting, address a letter with your request to John A. Woodward, Howard, chairman of board of institute managers.

A suitable hall for the meeting ought to be provided, free of charge, by the locality wishing the institute.

Aged Ladies Quite Ill.

Mrs. George Swab, of Linden Hall, is suffering from inflamatory rheumatism.

The widow of Emanuel Smith, now in her 83 year, is ill and old age pressing heavily upon her.

Mrs. Jacob Neese, of Farmers Mills, had an attack of paralysis, which affected her one side and rendered her speechless. She is in her 78th year.

The widow Hagen, of Farmers Mills, now in her 78th year, is ailing but not bedfast.

Decision in an Important Case

Hon. C. A. Mayer has handed down a decision in an important case, which came from Penn township, Lycoming county. The effect of the decision ousts five school directors of that township for not fulfilling their duties as school directors, and appointing five others to fill the vacancies. These charges are brought by residents of the township, who were anxious to have a school house in a certain part of the township the petition for which was turned down by the directors.

Must Tell Their Ages.

Females will be obliged to confess during the taking of the coming twelfth census. The new law says that women who refuse to tell their age or indulge in any inaccurate statements thereof shall, on conviction, be fined $100, as shall all other persons refusing to reply to questions or making false statements. The census taker ought to be sworn to secrecy.

Liable to a Fine.

It may not be generally known that persons, who from carelessness or any other cause, take mail from the postoffice that belongs to another and fails to return the same, are liable to a fine of $500 or one year's imprisonment. This applies to newspapers thus taken from a postoffice as well as other mail matter.

Bucknell Commencement

The 49th Annual Commensement of Bucknell University will take place June 19 to 21. The music this year will be furnished by the famous Ninth Regiment band of Wilkesbarre. The number of graduates this year in all departments is eighty-five.

A Few Hot Weather Suggestions.

Silks for Waists, 35 to 95c a yd.
Ladies' Vests, 5 to 24c.
Men's Shirts or Drawers, 24 to 48c.
Ladies' Silk Mitts, 10 to 34c.
You cannot find a better Ladies' Kid Glove at the price, than ours for $1.
Fans at any price to suit you.
We have in stock the Satin and Gro. Grain and Cord Edge Ribbons. Our price on Cord Edge, all silk, is 7-8 in. 6c., and 3 1-4 in. 20c. per yard. All widths between these two, and staple colors in stock.
Flies are coming. Be prepared to keep them out of your houses with our Fly Wire at 28 in. at 11c., 30 in. 12c., 32 in. 13c. per yard. Window Screens, 10 to 19c.
Large Lemons, 15c. per doz.
Now is the time to make ice cream and flavor it with our Orange, Lemon, or Vanilla Extracts. We always keep the best for the price.

Do you know that you are paying too much for your Groceries?

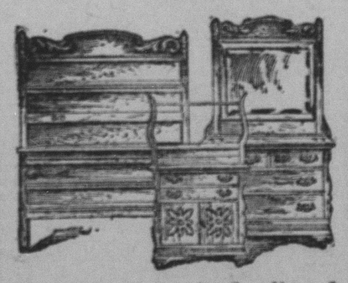
Unless you deal with us. For comparison we quote:

Fine Lima Beans, 6c. lb.
Soup Beans, 3c. lb.
Nice Rice, (not the regular broken grain goods), 5c. lb.
Finer Rice, 8c. lb., 2 lb. for 15c.
Very fine Evaporated Peaches, 14c. per. lb.
Extra Cured California Silver Prunes, 9c. lb., 3 lbs. for 25c.
Very Large Prunes, 9c. lb., 3 lbs. for 25c.
Best Rolled Oats, 8 lbs. 25c.
Barley, 3c. lb.
Canned Corn, 7, 8 and 9c.
Canned Tomatoes, 7, 9, and 10c.

S. M. SWARTZ,
TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

We Still Sell Chamber Suits.....
At the Same Old Prices.

The raise in prices has not affected us



You want to see the fine line of
Couches and Rockers
we carry in stock.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,
Spring Mills

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO BORROW Money and Issue Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that the school district of the Borough of Centre Hall, by the proper officers, will make an application to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, on Monday the 3rd day of July A. D 1899 at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of obtaining authority from the said Court, under the provisions of the Act of 21st of April 1871, to raise money by bonds to be issued by the said school district to purchase additional ground for school purposes, and to pay indebtedness incurred for improvement of the school buildings of the said district.

W. O REARICK, Pres.
J. T. LEE, Sec'y.

jun15 4t

Best grade Lancaster Gingham, 5c yd.

Organdies, a beautiful quality at 8c.

A White Organdy, 42 in. wide at 15c., equal to a regular 20c. quality.

Fine Fans suitable for graduating presents.

Piques, six styles in the real goods, many patterns in the cheap grades.

Cheviots, Clothes and Serges for the stylish Tailor Made Suits.

Mattings, Druggists and ready made Carpets.

Garman's Store.
Bellefonte, - - Pa.

Repairs Are Now Completed

And as we go to arrange the goods to suit our new room, we find too much goods for even our enlarged shelf and counter space.

These Goods and Many New Ones must Go at Reduced Prices.

Spray still leads.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

We have just received a lot of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Prices 'Way Down.

COME AND SEE.

H. F. Rossman,
SPRING MILLS.

EVERYTHING IN SEASON.

Here you are

Go-Carts

—For—

$2.25 AND UPWARDS

Also we have

Baby Carriages

$4.75 and Upwards.

The Largest Assortment in Central Penna.

THE ALASKA REFRIGERATOR,
The only ice-saving box made.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
BELLEFONTE, PA.